GUIDE

OIML G 18

Edition 2010 (E)

Alphabetical list of terms defined in OIML Recommendations and Documents

Liste alphabétique des termes définis dans les Recommandations et les Documents OIML

OIML G 18 Edition 2010 (E)

ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE MÉTROLOGIE LÉGALE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF LEGAL METROLOGY

Contents

Foreword

The International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) is a worldwide, intergovernmental organization whose primary aim is to harmonize the regulations and metrological controls applied by the national metrological services, or related organizations, of its Member States. The main categories of OIML publications are:

- **International Recommendations (OIML R),** which are model regulations that establish the metrological characteristics required of certain measuring instruments and which specify methods and equipment for checking their conformity. OIML Member States shall implement these Recommendations to the greatest possible extent;
- **International Documents (OIML D),** which are informative in nature and which are intended to harmonize and improve work in the field of legal metrology;
- **International Guides (OIML G),** which are also informative in nature and which are intended to give guidelines for the application of certain requirements to legal metrology; and
- **International Basic Publications (OIML B),** which define the operating rules of the various OIML structures and systems.

OIML Draft Recommendations, Documents and Guides are developed by Technical Committees or Subcommittees which comprise representatives from the Member States. Certain international and regional institutions also participate on a consultation basis. Cooperative agreements have been established between the OIML and certain institutions, such as ISO and the IEC, with the objective of avoiding contradictory requirements. Consequently, manufacturers and users of measuring instruments, test laboratories, etc. may simultaneously apply OIML publications and those of other institutions.

International Recommendations, Documents, Guides and Basic Publications are published in English (E) and translated into French (F) and are subject to periodic revision.

Additionally, the OIML publishes or participates in the publication of **Vocabularies (OIML V)** and periodically commissions legal metrology experts to write **Expert Reports (OIML E)**. Expert Reports are intended to provide information and advice, and are written solely from the viewpoint of their author, without the involvement of a Technical Committee or Subcommittee, nor that of the CIML. Thus, they do not necessarily represent the views of the OIML.

This publication - reference OIML G 18, Edition 2010 - was developed by the BIML. It was approved for final publication by the President of the International Committee of Legal Metrology in 2010.

OIML Publications may be downloaded from the OIML web site in the form of PDF files. Additional information on OIML Publications may be obtained from the Organization's headquarters:

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Explanatory note

This Guide lists the terms and their definitions as they have been included in the "Terminology" sections of current[1] OIML Recommendations and Documents in alphabetical order.

It is primarily intended as an aid to OIML Secretariats when developing terminology in drafting OIML Publications under their responsibility.

Annex B *Drafting and presentation of terms and definitions* in OIML B 6-2:1993 *Directives for the technical work. Part 2: Guide to the drafting and presentation of OIML International Recommendations and Documents* contains the rules to be applied by OIML Secretariats when developing terminology.

OIML B 6-2 will be revised after the adoption by the CIML of the revision of OIML B 6-1, currently undertaken by an ad-hoc working group. In this process, Annex B will be updated to be more closely aligned with relevant ISO standards, such as:

- ISO 1087-1:2000 *Terminology work – Vocabulary – Part 1: Theory and application*;
- ISO 704:2009 *Terminology work – Principles and methods*.

The BIML intends to update this Guide on an annual basis and also to develop an online version.

[1] Closing date: 15 August 2010

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
(absolute) error of measurement	R140:2007, T.2.4	result of a measurement minus a true value of the measurand	1. Since a true value cannot be determined, in practice a conventional true value is used. 2. (VIM:2007, 2.16)	02070
(gross) calorific value	R140:2007, T.1.15	amount of heat which would be released by the complete combustion in air of a specified quantity of gas, in such a way that the pressure at which the reaction takes place remains constant, and all the products of combustion are returned to the same specified temperature as that of the reactants, all of these products being in the gaseous state except for water formed by combustion, which is condensed to the liquid state at this specified temperature	1. In the following parts of this Recommendation, calorific value is used for gross calorific value. 2. The condensation enthalpy and combustion enthalpy depend directly upon the temperature and pressure; consequently the energy at base conditions is considered. 3. The calorific value should be determined on a mass or volumetric basis. 4. (adapted from ISO 6976)	02058
(permanent) magnetization (M)	R111-1:2004, 2.9.7	parameter that specifies a magnetic state of material bodies such as weights, in the absence of an external magnetic field (most generally, magnetization is a vector whose magnitude and direction are not necessarily constant within the material). The magnetization of a body generates an inhomogeneous magnetic field in space and thus may produce magnetic forces on other materials		01457
(significant fault)	R140:2007, T.2.17.4	The following faults are not considered as significant: - faults resulting from simultaneous causes independent from each other within the instrument itself or within its checking facility; - temporary faults resulting from momentary indication variations, but which cannot be interpreted, stored or transmitted as measurement results.		02086
(volume) magnetic susceptibility (χ)	R111-1:2004, 2.9.6	measure of the ability of a medium to modify a magnetic field. It is related to the magnetic permeability (μ) by the relation: $\mu / \mu_0 = 1+ c$. The quantity μ / μ_0 is sometimes referred to as the relative permeability, μ_r		01456

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
ability	D011:2004, 3.17	ability of a measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		00242
absolute error	R125:1998, T.22.1	the result of a measurement minus the (conventional) true value of the measurand (VIM:1993, 3.10)		01638
absolute error (of indication)	R137-1:2006, 2.2.6	indicated value of a quantity Y_i minus a true value of a quantity	[VIM:1993, 3.10 + notes]	01942
absolute error of measurement	R101:1991, T.7	the difference between the indication of the instrument to be verified and that of the standard instrument, for the same pressure		01209
absolute error of measurement	R109:1993, 2.5	the difference between the indication of the instrument to be verified and that of the standard instrument for the same pressure		01415
absolute error of measurement	R139:2007, T.3.2	result of a measurement minus the (conventional) true value of the measurand		02011
absolute error of measurement	R143:2009, 2.15	result of measurement minus the reference value of the measurand		02141
absorbance	R100:1991, 3.1	a value equal to the logarithm of the ratio of the incident light to the transmitted light and is dependent on the path length and the concentration of the absorbing substance	The principle of measurement of absorbance by the instrument is the Beer-Lambert law.	01192
absorbance ($A = \lg(1/\tau)$)	R135:2004, 2.5	logarithm to base ten of the reciprocal of the transmittance	1. ISO 6286, Table 1, No. 5. 2. Absorbance has the dimension one and is expressed with the derived coherent SI unit one (1).	01844
absorbed braking power	R128:2000, 3.8	the absorbed braking power is the mechanical input power of the ergometer at the crankshaft and is measured and displayed by the test equipment		01699
absorbed dose working range	R131:2001, 3.14	set of values of absorbed dose for which the error of the dosimetry system is intended to lie within specified limits		01755

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
absorbed dose working range	R132:2001, 3.14	set of values of absorbed dose for which the error of the dosimetry system is intended to lie within specified limits		01771
absorbed dose, *D*	R127:1999, 4.7	the quotient of dε̄ by dm, where dε̄ is the incremental mean energy imparted by ionizing radiation to a quantity of matter of mass dm. The unit for absorbed dose is the gray (Gy), where 1 Gy = 1 J/kg		01681
absorbed dose, *D*	R131:2001, 3.6	quotient of dε̄ by dm, where dε̄ is the incremental mean energy imparted by ionizing radiation to a quantity of matter of mass dm. The unit for absorbed dose is the gray (Gy), where 1 Gy = 1 J/kg		01747
absorbed dose, *D*	R132:2001, 3.6	quotient of dε̄ by dm, where dε̄ is the incremental mean energy imparted by ionizing radiation to a quantity of matter of mass dm. The unit for absorbed dose is the gray (Gy), where 1 Gy = 1 J/kg		01763
absorbed-dose working range	R127:1999, 4.15	the set of values of absorbed dose for which the error of the dosimetry system is intended to lie within specified limits		01689
absorption	R135:2004, 2.1	transformation of radiant energy to a different form of energy by interaction with matter.	[ISO 6286, Table 1, No. 7]	01840
acceptable solution	D031:2008, 3.1.1	design or principle of a software module or hardware unit, or design or principle of a feature that is considered to comply with a particular requirement. An acceptable solution provides an example of how a particular requirement may be met. It does not prejudice any other solution that also meets the requirement		02168
acceptance of a measuring instrument	D020:1988, 1.2.4	the decision and act of giving legal character to a measuring instrument after its initial verification or of reconfirming or restoring its legal character after a subsequent verification		00138
accreditation	B010-1:2004, 3.21	procedure by which an authoritative body gives formal recognition that a body or person is competent to carry out specific tasks (ISO/IEC Guide 2, 12.11)		00112

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
accredited laboratory	D019:1988, 1.1.10	a testing laboratory to which accreditation has been granted		00134
accuracy	D022:1991, 3.1	the closeness of the agreement between the result of a measurement and the conventional true value of the measurand		00146
accuracy	R123:1997, 3.1	closeness of the agreement between the result of a measurement and a true value of the measurand		01605
accuracy class	R060:2000, 2.2.1	class of load cells that are subject to the same conditions of accuracy [Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.19]		00708
accuracy class	R065:2006, 3.8	class of measuring instrument that meets certain metrological requirements that are intended to keep errors within specified limits		00825
accuracy class	R110:1994, 2.4.6	class of pressure balances that meet certain metrological requirements intended to keep errors within specified limits		01434
accuracy class	R111-1:2004, 2.1	class designation of a weight or weight set which meets certain metrological requirements intended to maintain the mass values within specified limits		01441
accuracy class	R133:2002, 3.10	class of liquid-in-glass thermometers that meet certain metrological requirements intended to keep errors within specified limits		01783
accuracy class	R137-1:2006, 2.2.12	class of measuring instrument that meets certain metrological requirements that are intended to maintain errors within specified limits	[VIM:1993, 5.19]	01948
actual quantity	R087:2004, 2.1	actual quantity of product that a prepackage in fact contains as determined by measurements made by legal metrology officials		01108
actual scale division	R051-1:2006, T.3.3.1	value expressed in units of mass of: - the difference between the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks, for analog indication; or - the difference between two consecutive indicated values, for digital indication		00636

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
actual scale interval, *d*	R076-1:2006, T.3.2.2	value, expressed in units of mass of: - the difference between the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks, for analog indication; or - the difference between two consecutive indicated values, for digital indication		00948
actual volume, V_a	R049-1:2006, 2.2.1	total volume of water passing through the water meter, disregarding the time taken. This is the measurand		00423
additional device	R080-1:2009, 2.4	part or device, other than an ancillary device, required to ensure correct measurement or intended to facilitate the measuring operations, or which could in any way affect the measurement	Examples of additional devices: - manifold; - sampling device; - gas indicator; - sight glass; - filter, pump; - gas elimination device; - device used for the transfer point; - anti-swirl device; - branches or bypasses; - valves, hoses.	02243
additional device	R117-1:2007, T.a.2	part or device, other than an ancillary device, required to ensure correct measurement or intended to facilitate the measuring operations, or which could in any way affect the measurement	Main additional devices are: • gas elimination device, • gas indicator, • sight glass, • filter, • pump, • device used for the transfer point, • anti-swirl device, • branches or bypasses, • valves, hoses.	01528

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
additional device	R125:1998, T.9.2	a device other than an ancillary device, required to ensure the correct metrological performance of the system, e.g. valves allowing verification of pressure transducers, atmospheric pressure balancing pipes between pressure transducers, etc.		01625
additional device	R139:2007, T.1.6	part or device, other than an ancillary device, required to ensure correct measurement or intended to facilitate the measuring operations, or which could in any way affect the measurement Main additional devices are: - filter; - device used for the transfer point; - anti-swirl device; - branches or bypasses; - valves, hoses, and in general, all the gaseous piping.		01994
additional device	R140:2007, T.1.6	element or device, other than ancillary, required to ensure correct measurement or intended to facilitate the measuring operations, or which could in any way affect the measurement. Examples of additional devices are: - filter; - flow conditioning device; - branch or by-pass line; - valves; - pressure reduction devices located upstream or downstream of the meter; - sampling systems; - piping.		02046

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
Additional Test Report	D030:2008, 3 - G.3-1	report issued by a Testing Laboratory that includes the results of additional tests and examinations, additional to those in the OIML Recommendation, accepted in the scope of a Declaration of Mutual Confidence (DoMC).	1. Additional Test Reports are issued under the Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA). 2. In the event that several Testing Laboratories are involved in the additional tests and examinations, each Testing Laboratory issues an Additional Test Report corresponding to those tests and examinations it performs.	02166
adjusting rail	R093:1999, 3.5	movable rail or bar used as the reference axis for spectacles during measurement, which is aligned perpendicularly to the optical axis of the focimeter and parallel to the 0° – 180° axis direction	Also called the lens table or frame rest.	01128
adjustment	R143:2009, 2.7	set of operations carried out on a measuring system so that it provides prescribed indications corresponding to given values of a quantity to be measured	(VIM:2007, 3.11)	02129
adjustment (of a measuring instrument)	R099-1:2008, 3.5	set of operations carried out on a measuring system so that it provides prescribed indications corresponding to given values of a quantity to be measured	(VIM:2007, 3.11)	02337
adjustment device	R049-1:2006, 2.1.6	device incorporated in the meter, that only allows the error curve to be shifted generally parallel to itself, with a view to bringing errors (of indication) within the maximum permissible errors		00416
adjustment device	R117-1:2007, T.a.3	device incorporated in the meter, that only allows shifting of the error curve generally parallel to itself, with a view to bringing errors within the maximum permissible errors. This device may be either mechanical or electronic		01529
adjustment device	R137-1:2006, 2.1.8	device incorporated in the gas meter that only allows the error curve to be shifted generally parallel to itself, with a view to bringing errors (of indication) within the limits of the maximum permissible error (MPE)		01931

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
adjustment device	R139:2007, T.1.10	device incorporated in the meter, that only allows shifting of the error curve generally parallel to itself, with a view to bringing errors within the maximum permissible errors		01998
adjustment device	R140:2007, T.1.11.1	device incorporated in the meter that only allows shifting of the relative error curve generally parallel to itself, with a view to bringing errors within the maximum permissible errors and to set the weighted mean error (see T.2.20) at minimum		02051
adjustment interval for a calorific value determining device	R140:2007, T.2.22	time interval or number of measurements between two necessary adjustments of a calorific value determining device		02091
adjustment means	R143:2009, 2.7.2	means allowing the adjustment of the gas analytical system by the user		02131
adjustment range	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.3	range of weight values close to a set point outside which the weighing results may be subject to excessive relative error		00606
adjustment-checking operation	R126:1998, 3.11	an operation involving all relevant internal elements which verifies that the EBA is suitably adjusted		01672
aircraft hydrant measuring system	R117-1:2007, T.a.4	mobile measuring system intended for refuelling aircraft, supplied from hydrant pits		01530
aircraft refuelling tanker measuring system	R117-1:2007, T.a.5	mobile measuring system intended for refuelling aircraft, supplied from a tank mounted on the vehicle		01531
air-enclosed integrated system	R107-1:2007, T.2.6	instrument fitted with the appropriate safety and dust control features		01340
alanine dosimeter	R132:2001, 3.2	specified quantity of alanine in a defined physical form in which ionizing radiation produces an identifiable EPR signal that can be related to absorbed dose		01759
alanine EPR dosimetry system	R132:2001, 3.1	system used for determining absorbed dose consisting of alanine dosimeters and an EPR spectrometer.		01758
alveolar air	R126:1998, 3.5	air contained in the pulmonary alveoli		01666

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
ambient pressure	R101:1991, T.3	the pressure of the environment of the instrument, at the place and time of the measurements. The ambient pressure may be atmospheric pressure, or it may have a value near to that of the atmospheric pressure when measurements are carried out in an enclosed, sealed space		01205
ambient pressure	R109:1993, 2.3	the pressure of the environment of the instrument at the time and place of the measurements. The ambient pressure may be atmospheric pressure, or it may have a value near to that of atmospheric pressure when measurements are carried out in an enclosed, sealed space		01413
amount of substance concentration (*c*)	R135:2004, 2.7	amount of substance of the compound dissolved, divided by the volume of the solution	1. Adapted from ISO 6286, Table 2, No. 21.2. 2. The coherent SI unit is the mole per cubic metre (mol/m^3), but the mole per litre (mol/l, mol/L) or its subunits are often preferred.	01846
analog data processing device	R051-1:2006, T.2.7.3	electronic device of an instrument that performs the analog-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it. It may optionally have one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument		00587
analog data processing device	R076-1:2006, T.2.2.3	electronic device of an instrument that performs the analog-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it. It may optionally have one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument		00899
analog data processing device	R107-1:2007, T.2.7.3	electronic device of an instrument that performs the analog-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it. It may optionally have one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument		01344

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
analog indication	R051-1:2006, T.4.4.1	indication enabling the evaluation of the equilibrium position to a fraction of the scale interval		00650
analog indication	R061-1:2004, T.4.1.1	indication allowing the evaluation of an equilibrium position to a fraction of the scale interval		00796
analog indication	R076-1:2006, T.5.1.2	indication enabling the evaluation of the equilibrium position to a fraction of the scale interval		00964
analog indication	R107-1:2007, T.4.2.1	indication allowing the determination of equilibrium position to a fraction of the scale interval		01377
analogue focimeter	R093:1999, 3.2	focimeter with a continuous scale		01125
analogue indication	R106-1:1997, T.4.1.1	an indication allowing the determination of an equilibrium position to a fraction of the scale interval		01291
analogue indication	R136-1:2004, T.2.4.1	the output or display is indicated by an index and graduated scale, one of which is fixed and the position of the other is a continuous function of the particular quantity being measured		01893
analysis wavelength	R127:1999, 4.4	wavelength used in a read-out instrument for measuring the optical absorbance of a radiochromic film dosimeter		01678
analysis wavelength, λ	R131:2001, 3.4	wavelength used in a spectrophotometer for measuring the optical absorbance of a PMMA dosimeter		01742
ancillary device	R035-1:2007, 2.2.6	device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying results		00372

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
ancillary device	R049-1:2006, 2.1.8	device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results. The main ancillary devices are: (a) zero setting device; (b) price indicating device; (c) repeating indicating device; (d) printing device; (e) memory device; (f) tariff control device; (g) pre-setting device; and (h) self service device	An ancillary device may or may not be subject to legal metrological control according to national regulations.	00418
ancillary device	R080-1:2009, 2.3	device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results	Examples of ancillary devices: - zero setting device; - repeating indicating device; - printing device; - memory device; - price indicating device; - conversion device.	02242
ancillary device	R081:1998, 3.9	a device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, memorizing, transmitting or displaying the measurement result	Examples are a printing device or a remote indicator.	01018

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
ancillary device	R085-1:2008, 3.3	device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results. Examples: - repeating indicating device; - printing device; - memory device; - conversion device.	for the purpose of this Recommendation ancillary equipment, in so far as it is subject to metrological control, is considered to be part of the ALG.	02301
ancillary device	R117-1:2007, T.a.6	device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results	Main ancillary devices are: • zero-setting device, • repeating indicating device, • printing device, • memory device, • price indicating device, • totalizing indicating device, • correction device, • conversion device, • pre-setting device, • self-service device.	01532
ancillary device	R125:1998, T.9.1	a device associated with the instrument which is intended to perform a specific function, e.g. a repeat indication device, ticket printer, card reader, data input terminal, etc.		01624

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
ancillary device	R137-1:2006, 2.1.10	device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results. The main ancillary devices are: a) repeating indicating device; b) printing device; c) memory device; and d) communication device	1. An ancillary device is not necessarily subject to metrological control. 2. An ancillary device may be integrated in the gas meter.	01933
ancillary device	R139:2007, T.1.5	device intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results Main ancillary devices are: - zero setting device; - repeating indicating device; - printing device; - memory device; - price indicating device; - totalizing indicating device; - pre-setting device; - self-service device.	An ancillary device may or may not be subject to legal metrology control according to its function in the measuring system or to national regulations.	01993

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
ancillary device	R140:2007, T.1.5	device, other than the main indicating device, connected to a calculator, intended to perform a particular function, directly involved in elaborating, transmitting or displaying measurement results Main ancillary devices are: - repeating indicating device; - printing device; - memory device; - totalizing indicating device; - conversion device.	1. An ancillary device may or may not be subject to legal metrology control according to its function in the measuring system or to national regulations. 2. An ancillary device may be integrated into the calculator, into the meter, or constitutes peripheral equipment linked to the calculator by means of an interface.	02045
angle α	R128:2000, 3.7	the angle α is the angle between the saddle-height adjustment direction (seat tube) and the vertical (see Fig. 1)		01698
Applicant	B010-1:2004, 3.25	Issuing Authority or National Responsible Body that applies to be a Participant in a particular DoMC		00116
application of a measuring instrument	D020:1988, 1.2.5	for a particular copy of a pattern, the identification, by reference to all possible variables and constraints, of all measurements for which it may hypothetically be used and of all the sets of conditions under which these measurements can legally be made		00139
apportionment factor (p_{LC})	R060:2000, 2.4.2	the value of a dimensionless fraction expressed as a decimal (for example, 0.7) used in determining mpe (see 2.4.9). It represents that apportionment of a whole error (as may apply to a weighing instrument) which has been assigned to the load cell alone		00729
apron	R134:2003, T.1.6.1	part of the weigh zone that is not the load receptor but which is located on either end of the load receptor		01790
aprons	R106-1:1997, T.2.1.2	the parts of the weigh zone that are not the load receptor nor part of the load receptor		01263
area of leather	R136-1:2004, T.1.7	measurement of the extent of the surface of a leather material held or supported to ensure that the material is presented for measurement in a form that removes the three dimensional characteristics of the material		01886

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
Associate	B010-1:2004, 3.19	National Issuing Authority and/or National Responsible Body of an OIML Corresponding Member that voluntarily takes part in a DoMC by indicating in writing its willingness to accept and utilize Test Reports	Associates receive information from, but do not participate in, the Committee on Participation Review.	00110
associated measuring device	R117-1:2007, T.a.7	device, connected to the calculator, the correction device or the conversion device, and converting, during the measurement the characteristic quantities (temperature, pressure, density, viscosity, etc.) of the liquid into signals destined for the calculator, with a view to making a correction and/or a conversion. It includes an associated measuring sensor and an associated measuring transduce		01533
associated measuring instrument	R137-1:2006, 2.1.11	instrument connected to the calculator or the correction device for measuring certain gas properties, for the purpose of making a correction		01934
associated measuring instrument	R140:2007, T.1.9	instrument for measuring certain measurands which are characteristic of the gas (temperature, pressure, calorific value, etc.) and which are used by the calculator with a view to making a correction and/or a conversion		02049
associated measuring instruments	R049-1:2006, 2.1.11	instruments connected to the calculator, the correction device or the conversion device, for measuring certain quantities which are characteristic of water, with a view to making a correction and/or a conversion		00421
associated measuring instruments	R139:2007, T.1.11	instruments connected to the calculator or the correction device, for measuring certain quantities which are characteristic of the gas, with a view to making a correction		01999
associated measuring sensor	R117-1:2007, T.a.8	part of the associated measuring device, directly affected by the measurand, which converts the characteristic quantity (temperature, pressure, density, viscosity, etc.) of the liquid into a measurement signal (resistance, electrical current, frequency, etc.) destined for the associated measuring transducer		01534

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
associated measuring transducer	R117-1:2007, T.a.9	part of the associated measuring device that provides an output quantity for the calculator, the correction device or the conversion device, and having a determined relationship to the input quantity	(See also T.t.1)	01535
associative (selective combination) weigher	R061-1:2004, T.1.8.1	automatic gravimetric filling instrument comprising one or more weighing units and which computes an appropriate combination of the loads and combines them to a fill		00758
astigmatic power lens	R093:1999, 3.10	lens bringing a paraxial pencil of parallel rays to two separate line foci mutually at right angles and hence, unlike a spherical lens, having two principal powers	One of these powers may be zero, with the corresponding focal line at infinity. Lenses referred to as toric lenses, sphero-cylindrical lenses and cylinder lenses are all astigmatic.	01135
atomizer	R100:1991, 3.2	a device for converting the analyte into an atomic vapor		01193
attended post-payment (or post-payment)	R139:2007, T.2.6	type of payment in attended service mode requiring payment for the delivered quantity after the delivery but before the customer leaves the site of the delivery		02007
attended service mode	R117-1:2007, T.s.4.1	operating mode of a self-service arrangement in which the supplier is present and controls the authorization for the delivery		01598

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
attended service mode	R139:2007, T.2.3	operating mode of a self-service arrangement in which the supplier is present and controls the authorization for the delivery	1. In attended service mode, the settlement of the transaction takes place before the customer leaves the site of the delivery. 2. A transaction is settled when the parties interested in the transaction have made their agreement known (explicitly or implicitly) as regards the amount of the transaction. This may be a payment, signing a credit card voucher, signing a delivery order, etc. 3. The parties interested in a transaction may be the parties themselves or their representatives (for example: an employee in a filling station, or the driver of a truck). 4. In attended service mode the measurement operation ends at the moment settlement of the transaction takes place.	02004

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
audit	D027:2001, 2.15	systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which audit criteria are fulfilled [ISO 9000:2000, 3.9.1]	Internal audits, sometimes called “first-party audits”, are conducted by, or on behalf of, the organization itself for internal purposes and can form the basis of an organization’s self-declaration of conformity. External audits include what are generally termed “second-” or “third-party audits”. Second-party audits are conducted by parties having an interest in the organization, such as customers, or by other persons on their behalf. Third-party audits are conducted by external independent organizations. Such organizations provide certification or registration of conformity with requirements such as those of ISO 9001 and ISO 14001:1996. When quality and environmental management systems are audited together, this is termed a “combined audit”. When two or more auditing organizations cooperate to audit a single auditee jointly, this is termed “joint audit”.	00177
audit trail	D031:2008, 3.1.2	continuous data file containing a time stamped information record of events, e.g. changes in the values of the parameters of a device or software updates, or other activities that are legally relevant and which may influence the metrological characteristics		02169
audit trail	R107-1:2007, T.4.5.9	historical record (or continuous data file) of the instrument data, adjustments and weighing operations. Checks can be made to ensure that adjustments and weighings have been carried out in accordance with the appropriate parts of this Recommendation. Every log entry has a unique time and date stamp		01395

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
audit trail	R140:2007, T.1.18	set of electronic and/or paper records that provide for a complete examination of measured variables, parameter settings and calculation results to check the accuracy of a measurement and any necessary corrections	The required records may include volumes at metering conditions, pressures, temperatures and calorific values, conversion equation specification and parameters, volumes and energy at base conditions, calibration datum, and alarm logs.	02061
auscultatory method	R016-1:2002, 2.12	technique whereby sounds (known as Korotkoff sounds) are heard over an occluded artery as the occluding pressure is slowly released, the appearance of sounds coinciding with the systolic blood pressure and the disappearance of sounds with the diastolic blood pressure in adults. In children under age of 13, “k4” (i.e. 4th phase Korotkoff sound) may be appropriate		00317
auscultatory method	R016-2:2002, 2.16	Technique whereby sounds (known as Korotkoff sounds) are heard over an occluded artery as the occluding pressure is slowly released, the appearance of sounds coinciding with the systolic blood pressure and the disappearance of sounds with the diastolic blood pressure. In children under the age of 13, “k4” (i.e. 4th phase Korotkoff sound) may be appropriate.		00336
authentication	D031:2008, 3.1.3	checking of the declared or alleged identity of a user, process, or device (e.g. checking that downloaded software originates from the owner of the type approval certificate)		02170
authenticity	D031:2008, 3.1.4	result of the process of authentication (passed or failed)		02171
authority	D009:2004, 2.15	public (government or local government) body authorized by law on a national level to be responsible for metrological supervision as a whole or in part		00197
authorization of a measuring system	R117-1:2007, T.a.10	operation that brings the measuring system into a condition suitable for the commencement of the delivery		01536
authorization of a measuring system	R139:2007, T.2.8	operation that brings the measuring system into a condition suitable for the commencement of the delivery		02009

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
authorized manufacturer	D027:2001, 2.17	organization that has been authorized by the national responsible body to provide a declaration of conformity of a manufactured measuring instrument to legal requirements	This term may also apply to distributors, importers, assemblers, installers, repackagers, relabelers, etc. that have responsibility for assuring the quality and performance of a measuring instrument prior to its being placed in service (see ISO/IEC Guide 22 [4]).	00179
authorized person	R117-1:2007, T.a.11	person that is allowed to perform specified activities on legally controlled measuring systems or components, under applicable national laws		01537
authorized private body	D009:2004, 2.21	private body authorized (licensed) to perform certain activities in legal metrology beyond the scope of metrological supervision (especially activities of metrological control: certification of a measuring instrument, initial and subsequent verification of a measuring instrument, metrological control of a prepackage)	Prior to authorization, their technical competence is normally demonstrated by an approval of their quality system through accreditation or any equivalent type of assessment.	00203
automatic adjustment facility	R099-1:2008, 3.9	facility performing the adjustment of the instrument as programmed without the intervention of the user, to initiate the adjustment or its magnitude		02341
automatic adjustment means	R143:2009, 2.7.4	means performing the adjustment of the gas analytical system as programmed without the intervention of the user, to initiate the adjustment or regulate the measurement signal		02133
automatic catchweighing instrument (catchweigher)	R051-1:2006, T.1.3	automatic weighing instrument that weighs pre-assembled discrete loads or single loads of loose material		00561
automatic checking facility	D011:2004, 3.18.1	checking facility that operates without the intervention of an operator		00244
automatic checking facility	R049-1:2006, 2.5.5	checking facility operating without the intervention of an operator		00461
automatic checking facility	R080-1:2009, 2.57	checking facility that operates without the intervention of an operator		02296
automatic checking facility	R085-1:2008, 3.11	checking facility that operates without the intervention of an operator		02309

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
automatic checking facility	R099-1:2008, 3.30	checking facility operating without the intervention of the user	Adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.18.1.	02363
automatic checking facility	R105:1993, T.30	a checking facility operating without the intervention of an operator		01247
automatic checking facility	R107-1:2007, T.3.11	facility, operating without the intervention of an operator, which is incorporated in an instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.18 and 3.18.1]	An automatic checking facility performs securing and monitoring activities.	01373
automatic checking facility	R117-1:2007, T.c.2.1	checking facility operating without the intervention of an operator		01541
automatic checking facility	R125:1998, T.34.1	a checking facility operating without the intervention of an operator		01654
automatic checking facility	R139:2007, T.5.5	checking facility operating without the intervention of an operator		02035
automatic checking facility	R140:2007, T.4.3	checking facility that operates without the intervention of an operator		02101
automatic gravimetric filling instrument	R061-1:2004, T.1.8	instrument which fills containers with predetermined and virtually constant mass of product from bulk by automatic weighing, and which comprises essentially automatic feeding device(s) associated with weighing unit(s) and the appropriate control and discharge devices		00757
automatic instrument	R129:2000, 2.8	an instrument which does not require the intervention of an operator		01707
automatic instrument for weighing road vehicles in motion	R134:2003, T.1.3	automatic weighing instrument having (a) load receptor(s), inclusive of aprons, that determines the total mass of a road vehicle by weighing the road vehicle in motion		01786
automatic level gauge (ALG)	R071:2008, 3.11	instrument intended to measure automatically and display the level of the liquid contained in a tank with respect to a fixed reference. An automatic level gauge includes at least a liquid level sensor, a transducer, and an indicating device	See OIML Recommendation R 85-1/2 for general requirements.	02235

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
automatic level gauge (ALG)	R085-1:2008, 3.1	instrument intended to measure automatically and display the level of the liquid contained in a tank with respect to a fixed reference. An automatic level gauge includes at least a liquid level sensor, a transducer, and an indicating device		02299
automatic measuring instrument	R136-1:2004, T.1.3	instrument that measures without the intervention of an operator and follows a pre-determined program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument		01882
automatic operation	R051-1:2006, T.3.4.4	the instrument weighs without the intervention of the operator and follows a pre-determined program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument. The instrument may either weigh statically or dynamically in automatic operation		00644
automatic refractometer	R108:1993, 2.3	automatic refractometers are instruments in which the liquid sample is supplied to the device automatically, the indication being displayed or printed		01508
automatic weighing instrument	R050-1:1997, T.1.2	an instrument that weighs without the intervention of an operator and follows a predetermined program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument		00480
automatic weighing instrument	R051-1:2006, T.1.2	instrument that weighs and follows a pre-determined program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument		00560
automatic weighing instrument	R061-1:2004, T.1.7	instrument which weighs without the intervention of an operator and/or follows a predetermined program of automatic process characteristic of the instrument		00756
automatic weighing instrument	R106-1:1997, T.1.2	an instrument that weighs without the intervention of an operator and follows a predetermined program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument		01255
automatic weighing instrument	R107-1:2007, T.1.2	instrument that weighs and follows a predetermined program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument		01315

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
automatic weighing instrument	R134:2003, T.1.2	instrument that weighs without the intervention of an operator and follows a predetermined program of automatic processes characteristic of the instrument		01785
automatic weighing range	R107-1:2007, T.3.3	range from minimum capacity to maximum capacity		01361
automatic zero setting device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.8.3	device for setting the indication to zero automatically without the intervention of an operator		00614
automatic zero-setting device	R050-1:1997, T.3.8.1.3	a zero-setting device that operates automatically without the intervention of the operator after the belt has been operating empty		00506
automatic zero-setting device	R061-1:2004, T.2.4.3	device for automatically setting the indication to zero without the intervention of an operator		00779
automatic zero-setting device	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.2.3	device for setting the indication to zero automatically without the intervention of an operator		00922
automatic zero-setting device	R106-1:1997, T.2.4.1.3	a zero-setting device that operates automatically and without the intervention of an operator		01271
automatic zero-setting device	R107-1:2007, T.2.4.3	device for setting the indication to zero automatically without the intervention of an operato		01336
automatic zero-setting device	R134:2003, T.2.4.1.3	zero-setting device that operates automatically and without the intervention of an operator		01800
automatic zero-setting device	R136-1:2004, T.2.5.1	device for setting the indication to zero automatically without the intervention of an operator		01896
auxiliary battery	D011:2004, 3.23	battery that is: • Mounted in, or connected to, an instrument that can be powered by the mains power as well; and • Capable of completely powering the instrument for a reasonable period of time		00256
auxiliary devices	R129:2000, 2.6	devices such as indicators that repeat the indication, ticket printers, card readers, data input terminals, etc		01705

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
auxiliary flow	R116:2006, 3.6	flow of argon gas between the intermediate and center (injector) tubes of an ICP torch that is used to adjust the position of the plasma optimally above the load coil		01519
auxiliary scale	R133:2002, 3.6	short, optional scale, either at the lower end or the upper of the thermometer, that contains a reference point, usually the ice point (0 °C)		01779
auxiliary verification device	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.7	device permitting separate verification of one or more main devices of an instrument		00930
average error	R087:2004, 2.2	sum of individual prepackage errors considering their arithmetic sign divided by the number of prepackages in the sample		01109
average number of loads per fill	R061-1:2004, T.3.10	half the sum of the maximum and minimum number of loads per fill that can be set by the operator or, in cases where the number of loads per fill is not directly determined by the operator, either the mean of the actual number of loads per fill (if known) in a period of normal operation, or the optimum number of loads per fill, as may be specified by the manufacturer for the type of product which is to be weighed		00792
back vertex power	R093:1999, 3.7.1	reciprocal of the paraxial value of the back vertex focal length measured in metres		01131
back-up battery	D011:2004, 3.24	battery that is intended to power specific functions of an instrument in the absence of the primary power supply. Example: to preserve stored data		00257
back-up battery	R099-1:2008, 3.39	battery that is intended to power specific functions of an instrument in the absence of the primary power supply (for example: to preserve stored data)	(OIML D 11:2004, 3.24)	02374
baffle	R080-1:2009, 2.22	internal device of the tank or compartment, e.g. a partition wall or obstacle inside the tank, intended to damp the movement of liquid during transport and to increase the mechanical stability of the tank		02261

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
balance	R111-1:2004, 2.2	instrument indicating apparent mass that is sensitive to the following forces: $F_g = m \times g$ gravity $F_b = V \times \rho_a \times g = \frac{m}{\rho} \rho_a \times g$ air buoyancy equal to the weight of the displaced air. $F_z = \mu_0 \iiint_V (\boldsymbol{M} + \chi \boldsymbol{H}) \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{H}}{\partial z} dV$ vertical component of the magnetic interaction between the weight and the balance and/or the environment *H* and *M* are vectors; *z* is the vertical cartesian coordinate. If magnetic effects are negligible, i.e. the permanent magnetization (*M*) of the weight and the magnetic susceptibility (c) are sufficiently small, and the balance is calibrated with reference weights of well known mass, the balance can be used to indicate the conventional mass, *m*c, of a body under conventionally chosen conditions		01442
balancing by weights	R076-1:2006, T.5.1.1	value of metrologically controlled weights that balances the load (taking into account the reduction ratio of the load)		00963
bank	R139:2007, T.4.8	test reservoir or a set of test reservoirs manifolded together which forms part of a multi-segment gas storage system. The segments operate at different pressure levels from one another in refueling systems fitted with or using a sequential control device (see T.4.9 below)	Testing using banks generates transient flowrates.	02029
base conditions	R080-1:2009, 2.41	specified conditions under which the measured volume of liquid is converted (example: temperature, density, pressure).		02280

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
base conditions	R081:1998, 3.17	the specified conditions of temperature and pressure to which the measured volume is converted	Although the term “reference conditions” is often used instead of “base conditions”, metering and base conditions (that refer only to the volume of the liquid to be measured or indicated), should not be confused with the “rated operating conditions” and “reference conditions” that apply to influence quantities.	01026
base conditions	R117-1:2007, T.c.3.1	specified values of the conditions to which the measured quantity of liquid is converted (example: base temperature and base pressure of the liquid)	Metering and base conditions (which refer only to the volume of liquid to be measured or indicated) should not be confused with the "rated operating conditions" and "reference conditions" which apply to influence quantities	01545
base conditions	R125:1998, T.32	the specified conditions to which a measured quantity is converted, e.g. base temperature and base pressure	The values chosen as base conditions should preferably be 15 °C or 20 °C and 101 325 Pa.	01651
base conditions	R137-1:2006, 2.2.17	conditions to which the measured volume of gas is converted (examples: base temperature and base pressure).	Operating and base conditions relate to the volume of gas to be measured or indicated only and should not be confused with “rated operating conditions” and “reference conditions” (VIM:1993, 5.05 and 5.07) which refer to influence quantities.	01953
base conditions	R140:2007, T.1.14	specified conditions to which the measured quantities of gas are converted	The terms “reference conditions” are frequently used instead of “base conditions”.	02057
base temperature coefficient of the lamp	R048:2004, 2.9	dimensionless quantity numerically equal to a change in the radiance temperature of the tungsten ribbon (in °C) under changes in the base temperature by 1 °C at constant lamp current		00409
basic handle position H	R128:2000, 3.5	the basic handle position H is defined by the vertical distance CH from the center C of the foot crank bearing to the handle connection point and by the horizontal distance SH from the saddle position S to the handle connection point (see Fig. 1)		01696

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
basic saddle position S	R128:2000, 3.4	the basic saddle position S is defined by the vertical distance CS from the center C of the foot crank bearing to the surface of the saddle and by the angle α (see Fig. 1)		01695
Beer's factor ($K\varepsilon = \varepsilon b = A_c/c$)	R135:2004, 2.19	characteristic partial internal absorbance divided by the amount of substance concentration of the analyte. The Beer's factor is constant for specified experimental conditions	1. The coherent SI unit is the cubic metre per mole (m^3/mol) but often the litre per mole (l/mol, L/mol) is preferred. 2. For conditions of validity see 2.9.	01858
being in service (use)	D009:2004, 2.25	operational life cycle of a measuring instrument after its putting into service, i.e. a measuring instrument in use, after repair, relocated, or rebuilt that may be resold		00207
belt conveyor	R050-1:1997, T.3.2	the equipment for conveying the product by means of a belt resting on rollers turning about their axis		00489
bladder	R016-1:2002, 2.1	inflatable component of the cuff		00306
bladder	R016-2:2002, 2.1	inflatable component of the cuff		00321
blank reference solution	R100:1991, 3.3.1	a solution that is used to set the zero absorbance on the spectrometer and that normally consists of a pure solvent such as deionized water		01194
blank solution; reference solution	R135:2004, 2.13	solution similar to the sample solution but which does not contain the analyte	*Example*: Solvent.	01852
blank test solution	R100:1991, 3.3.2	a solution that contains all the chemicals except for the element to be determined in the same concentration as required for the preparation of a reference standard solution of that element		01195
blank test solution	R116:2006, 3.8	solution that is prepared in the same way as the sample solution but does not contain the element or elements to be determined		01521

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
blend dispenser	R117-1:2007, T.a.12	fuel dispenser providing mixtures of various grades of a single product or blends of more than one product through a single nozzle; examples include gasoline (a multigrade-dispenser) and mixtures of gasoline and lubricating oil (a gasoline-oil-dispenser)		01538
blind test object (or blind material sample)	D020:1988, 1.2.8	an unknown test object (or material sample) submitted for measurement to an organization in connection with an assessment of that organization's measurement capabilities		00142
bottom loading	R080-1:2009, 2.37	loading of a measuring compartment from the bottom through a standardized dry adapter (e.g. an API adapter) and the bottom valve that is integrated into the bottom of the measuring compartment and opened for this purpose		02276
brim capacity, V_r	R138:2007, 2.7	volume that the vessel is meant to contain when filled to the brim		01984
built-in manifold	R080-1:2009, 2.34	collecting line connected via diverting valves to the discharge pipes of the measuring compartments and allowing delivery from any one or several compartments via a common pipework. A compartment connected to a built-in manifold has two possible outlets: its own outlet valve and its own diverting valve		02273
bulb	R133:2002, 3.2	reservoir for the thermometer liquid		01775
calculated net value	R051-1:2006, T.3.2.4.2	value of the difference between a gross or net weight value and a preset tare value		00632
calculated net value	R076-1:2006, T.5.3.2	value of the difference between a measured weight value (gross or net) and a preset tare value		00971
calculated weight value	R076-1:2006, T.5.3.3	calculated sum or difference of more than one measured weight value and/or calculated net value		00972

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
calculator	R049-1:2006, 2.1.4	part of the meter which receives the output signals from the transducer(s) and, possibly, from associated measuring instruments, transforms them and, if appropriate, stores the results in memory until they are used. In addition, the calculator may be capable of communicating both ways with ancillary devices		00414
calculator	R075-1:2002, 3.4.3	a sub-assembly which receives signals from the flow sensor and the temperature sensors and calculates and indicates the quantity of heat exchanged		00849
calculator	R081:1998, 3.7	a part of the meter that receives the output signal from the transducer(s), transforms it and, if appropriate, stores in memory the results until they are used. Additionally, the calculator may be capable of communicating both ways with the peripheral equipment		01016
calculator	R085-1:2008, 3.7	part of the ALG that receives the output signals from the transducer and, if applicable, from ancillary devices and/or other devices, processes them and, if appropriate, stores the results in memory until they are used. In addition, the calculator may be capable of communicating both ways with other devices		02305
calculator	R105:1993, T.13.2	a device that receives the output quantity from the transducer(s), checks and transforms it and, if appropriate, memorizes the results until they are used. In addition, the calculator may be capable of communicating both ways with peripheral equipment		01225
calculator	R117-1:2007, T.c.1	part of the meter that receives the output signals from the measuring device(s) and, possibly, from associated measuring devices, processes them and, if appropriate, stores the results in memory until they are used. In addition, the calculator may be capable of communicating both ways with ancillary devices		01539

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
calculator	R137-1:2006, 2.1.6	part of the gas meter which receives the output signals from the measuring transducer(s) and, possibly, associated measuring instruments, transforms them and, if appropriate, stores the results in memory until they are used. In addition, the calculator may be capable of communicating both ways with ancillary devices		01929
calculator	R140:2007, T.1.3	part of the measuring system that receives the output signals from the flow measuring device(s) or from another calculator and possibly from the associated measuring instruments, transforms them, and, if appropriate, stores the results in memory until they are used. In addition, the calculator may be capable of transmitting and receiving data from peripheral equipment	A measuring system may have one, two or more calculators, for instance a mechanical calculator to produce the volume at metering conditions and which transmits the value to a mechanical indicating device, an electronic calculator which also calculates the volume at metering conditions, associated with an electronic indicating device, and another one to calculate the converted value.	02043
calibrated tank	R125:1998, T.3	a container which is calibrated and for which the results are given in a tank calibration table. This table is used in conjunction with the mass measurement transducer to determine the mass contained in the tank		01617
calibration	D022:1991, 3.2	the set of operations which establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between values indicated by a measuring instrument or measuring system and the corresponding known values of a measurand		00147
calibration	R071:2008, 3.1	set of operations carried out to establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between the liquid level in the tank and the volume of that liquid		02225
calibration	R095:1990, T.11	a set of operations to determine the capacities of a tank at various filling levels		01147
calibration	R110:1994, 2.4.7	the set of operations which establishes, under specified conditions, the relationship between the values of pressure indicated by a pressure balance and the corresponding values of pressure realized by a reference standard		01435

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
calibration	R111-1:2004, 2.3	set of operations that establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between values of quantities indicated by a measuring instrument or measuring system, or values represented by a material measure or a reference material, and the corresponding values realized by standards	*1:* The result of a calibration permits either assignment of values of measurands to the indications or the determination of corrections with respect to indications. *2:* A calibration may also determine other metrological properties such as the effect of influence quantities. *3:* The result of a calibration may be recorded in a document, sometimes called calibration certificate or calibration report	01443
calibration	R113:1994, 3.16	the set of operations that establishes, under specified conditions, the relationship between values indicated by a measuring system and the corresponding known values of the measurand		01503
calibration	R135:2004, 2.37	set of operations that establish, under specified conditions, the relationship between values of quantities indicated by a measuring instrument or measuring system, or values represented by a material measure or a reference material, and the corresponding values realized by standards	1. The result of a calibration permits either the assignment of values of measurands to the indications or the determination of corrections with respect to indications. 2. A calibration may also determine other metrological properties such as the effect of influence quantities. 3. The result of a calibration may be recorded in a document, sometimes called a calibration certificate or a calibration report. [VIM, 6.11]	01876
calibration certificate (report)	R111-1:2004, 2.3.1	certificate issued only by authorized or accredited laboratories that record the results of a calibration		01444
calibration curve	R127:1999, 4.10	graphical representation of the relationship between dosimeter response and absorbed dose for a given dosimetry system		01684
calibration curve	R131:2001, 3.9	graphical representation of the relationship between dosimeter response and absorbed dose for a given dosimetry system		01750
calibration curve	R132:2001, 3.9	graphical representation of the relationship between dosimeter response and absorbed dose for a given dosimetry system		01766

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
calibration facility	R127:1999, 4.9	combination of an ionizing radiation source and associated instrumentation that provide uniform and reproducible absorbed dose, or absorbed dose rates, at specified locations within a specific material. The absorbed dose shall be traceable to national or international standards.		01683
calibration facility	R131:2001, 3.8	combination of either a photon or an electron source and associated instrumentation that provides uniform and reproducible absorbed dose, or absorbed dose rates, at specified locations within a specific material. The absorbed dose shall be traceable to national or international standards		01749
calibration facility	R132:2001, 3.8	combination of either a photon or an electron source and associated instrumentation that provides uniform and reproducible absorbed dose, or absorbed dose rates, at specified locations within a specific material. The absorbed dose shall be traceable to national or international standards		01765
calibration gas mixture (CGM)	R143:2009, 2.25	stable gas mixture of known SO_2 concentration (volume fraction) used for periodic calibration and adjustment of the gas analyzer, as well as for tests of its metrological characteristics for compliance with the requirements of normative documents		02151
calibration of the cell	R056:1981, 1.4	determination of the cell-constant by means of the absolute or comparison methods		00701
calibration solution, standard solution	R135:2004, 2.14	solution of known concentration of the analyte providing the independent variable of the calibration function		01853
calibration table	R071:2008, 3.13	expression in the form of a table, of the mathematical function V(h) which represents the relation between the height h (independent variable) and the volume V (dependent variable)		02237
calibration table	R095:1990, T.12	the expression, in the form of a table, of the mathematical function V(h) that represents the relation between the height h (independent variable) and the volume V (dependent variable) when the ship is on an even keel and has no list		01148

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
calibration temperature characteristic of the lamp	R048:2004, 2.3	relationship between the values of the radiance temperature of the tungsten ribbon and the values of the current in its circuit		00403
calorific value determining device (CVDD)	R140:2007, T.1.17	associated measuring instrument for obtaining the calorific value of gas		02060
capacity (contained in a standard graduated flask)	R043:1981, 2.1.1	the capacity « contained » in a standard graduated flask, corresponding to a scale mark (designated capacity « In »), is equal to the volume of water which the flask contains at the reference temperature, when filled to this scale mark	The expression « filled to this scale mark », means that the meniscus formed by the water in the neck of the flask, is so adjusted that the horizontal plane passing through the upper edge of the scale mark, is tangential to the lowest point of the meniscus, when viewed in this plane.	00398
capacity (delivered by a standard graduated flask)	R043:1981, 2.1.2	the capacity « delivered » by a standard graduated flask, corresponding to a scale mark (designated capacity « Ex »), is equal to the volume of water delivered by the flask at the reference temperature, when filled to this scale mark and then emptied (see method described in appendix A, point A.3.2.)	The expression « filled to this scale mark », means that the meniscus formed by the water in the neck of the flask, is so adjusted that the horizontal plane passing through the upper edge of the scale mark, is tangential to the lowest point of the meniscus, when viewed in this plane.	00399
capacity (of a burette)	R041:1981, 2.1	the capacity corresponding to any scale mark is equal to the volume of water, at the reference temperature, delivered by the burette at this temperature when it is emptied from the zero mark to this scale mark, the outflow being unrestricted until the meniscus is set on this scale mark, no period being allowed for drainage of liquid adhering to the walls before making the final setting	The meniscus formed by the water in the burette, must be so adjusted that the horizontal plane passing through the upper edge of the scale mark, is tangential to the lowest point of the meniscus when viewed in this plane.	00395
capacity (of a pipette)	R040:1981, 2.1	the capacity corresponding to any scale mark, is equal to the volume of water at the reference temperature, delivered by the pipette at this temperature when it is emptied as specified in the appendix, point A.3., after filling it to the scale mark	The meniscus formed by the water in the pipette, must be so adjusted that the horizontal plane passing through the upper edge of the scale mark, is tangential to the lowest point of the meniscus, when viewed in this plane.	00391

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
capacity serving measures	R138:2007, 2.2	measures which are filled as required and used for the retail sale of drinks sold by volume. They are divided into two categories: transfer measures used solely for decanting specific volumes of beverages and drinking measures used also for the consumption of specific volumes of beverages		01979
carrier flow	R116:2006, 3.5	flow of argon gas directed through the nebulizer for transporting the aerosol sample through the injector and into the plasma		01518
carrier gas	R082:2006, 3.1	gas introduced in order to transport a sample for analytical purposes. In gas chromatography it is the gas which is passed continuously through the column and whose passage promotes the elution of the components of the sample. The carrier gas, together with the portions of the sample present in this phase, constitute the mobile phase		01045
carrier gas	R083:2006, 3.1	gas introduced in order to transport a sample for analytical purposes. In gas chromatography it is the gas which is passed continuously through the column and whose passage promotes the elution of the components of the sample. The carrier gas, together with the portions of the sample present in this phase, constitute the mobile phase		01061
carrying rollers	R050-1:1997, T.3.2.1	the rollers by means of which the conveyor belt is supported on a fixed frame		00490
casks and barrels	R138:2007, 2.4	containers used for commercial transactions of liquids when they are filled to their nominal volume. To simplify the text, casks and barrels are referred to hereafter by the name “casks” only		01981

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
catalytic activity	R135:2004, 2.24	property of a component corresponding to the catalyzed substance rate of conversion of a specified chemical reaction in a specified measurement system	1. The coherent SI unit is the mole per second (mol/s), also called the "katal" (kat). 2. Throughout this Recommendation the "component" is an enzyme. 3. The quantity "catalytic activity" relates to an amount of active enzyme, not its concentration (see 2.25). 4. The measurement procedure employing defined indicator substance is an essential element for the definition of the measurand. 5. In many instances, instead of the conversion rate of the substrate ascribed in the short name of the enzyme analyte, e.g. "creatine kinase", the conversion rate of an indicator substance as substrate of a combined reaction, e.g. NADH, is measured. Then the measurand should be defined as "catalytic activity of the enzyme as measured by the conversion rate of an indicator substance in a specified system according to a given measurement procedure", e.g. "catalytic activity of creatine kinase as measured by the rate of conversion of NADH in the IFCC reference procedure in human serum". [ISO 18153, clause 3.2]	01863
catalytic activity concentration; catalytic concentration	R135:2004, 2.25	catalytic activity of a component divided by the volume of the original system	1. The derived coherent SI unit is the mole per second per cubic metre (mol/(s × m*3*)), also called kat/m*3*. In laboratory medicine the mole per second per litre (mol/(s × L)) is also frequently used. 2. Throughout this Recommendation the "component" is an enzyme and the "original system" can be, e.g., the plasma of a blood sample. [ISO/DIS 18153, clause 3.3]	01864

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
category of instruments	B003:2003, 2.2	identification or classification of instruments according to unique metrological and technical characteristics that may include the measured quantity, the measuring range, and the principle or method of measurement		00080
category of instruments	B010-1:2004, 3.2	identification or classification of instruments according to characteristics that may include the measured quantity, the measuring range, and the principle or method of measurement		00093
cell constant	R056:1981, 1.3	quantity characterising a container of a given form and dimensions, for a given position of the level of liquid with respect to the electrodes (geometrical characteristic of the cell).		00700
centration error of the instrument	R093:1999, 3.11	residual prismatic error of the instrument with no lens in place		01136
certificate of conformity	R111-1:2004, 2.4	document provided by the national responsible body indicating confidence that an identified weight or weight set, or samples thereof, is in conformity with the relevant requirements of this Recommendation	see *OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments*	01445
certified reference material	D022:1991, 3.3	a reference material one or more properties of whose property values are certified by a technically valid procedure, accompanied by or traceable to a certificate or other documentation which is issued by a certifying body		00148
certified reference material (CRM)	D018:2008, 2.2	reference material, accompanied by documentation issued by an authoritative body and providing one or more specified property values with associated uncertainties and traceabilities, using valid procedures	(VIM:2007, 5.14)	02153
certified reference material (CRM)	R142:2008, 2.4(annex 6)	reference material, accompanied by documentation issued by an authoritative body and referring to valid procedures used to obtain a specified property value with uncertainty and traceability		02122

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
certified reference material or absorbance	R135:2004, 2.17	reference material, accompanied by a certificate, the spectral absorbance of which is certified by a procedure which establishes metrological traceability to a national or international standard of absorbance, and for which each certified quantity value is accompanied by a measurement uncertainty at a stated level of confidence	Adapted from ISO Guide 30 and VIM, clauses 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.14.	01856
change of initial position	R053:1982, T	displacement of the initial position after the elastic sensing element has been submitted to nominal pressure, to overload pressure, or to another pressure over a certain period of time		00688
characteristic concentration, characteristic mass	R100:1991, 3.5	the concentration/mass of the element being determined needed to produce a signal of 0.0044 absorbance which is equivalent to a 1 % decrease in transmitted radiation	Sensitivity has historically been used for this term.	01197
characteristic partial internal absorbance A_c ($A_c = \lg(\Phi_r / \Phi_s) = \varepsilon bc$)	R135:2004, 2.18	fraction of the absorbance of the solution on which the measurement is made due to a specified component	1. The characteristic partial internal absorbance has the dimension one and is expressed with the derived coherent SI unit one (1). 2. The absorbance of the optical cell containing this solution is corrected for. Conditions for validity: see 2.9. 3. Adapted from ISO 6286, Table 2, Nos. 19 and 20.	01857
check standard	R111-1:2004, 2.5	standard that is used in a statistical control process to provide a "check" to ensure that standards, measurement processes and results are within acceptable statistical limits		01446
checking facility	D011:2004, 3.18	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	«Acted upon» refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).	00243

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
checking facility	D031:2008, 3.1.5	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	1. “Acted upon” refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.). 2. [OIML D 11:2004, 3.18]	02172
checking facility	R049-1:2006, 2.5.4	facility incorporated in a water meter with electronic devices and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	The checking of a transmission device aims at verifying that all the information which is transmitted (and only that information) is fully received by the receiving equipment.	00460
checking facility	R080-1:2009, 2.56	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	"Acted upon" refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).	02295
checking facility	R085-1:2008, 3.10	facility incorporated in an electronic automatic level gauge that enables: - significant faults; and/or - incorrect functioning of a specific device of the ALG; and/or - disturbed communication between specific devices of the ALG to be detected and acted upon	“Acted upon” refers to any adequate response by the ALG (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).	02308
checking facility	R099-1:2008, 3.29	facility that is incorporated in the instrument and that enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	1. “Acted upon” means any adequate response by the instrument (luminous or acoustic signal, blocking of process, etc.); 2. Adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.18.	02362
checking facility	R105:1993, T.29	a facility that is incorporated in a measuring system and enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	The checking of a transmission device aims at verifying that all information that is transmitted (and only that information) is fully received by the receiving equipment.	01246

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
checking facility	R117-1:2007, T.c.2	facility incorporated in a measuring system which: • checks for the presence of a necessary device, • enables an incorrectness in the generation, transmission, processing and/or indication of a measurement data to be detected and acted upon, and • enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon		01540
checking facility	R125:1998, T.34	a facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	"Acted upon" refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous or acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.).	01653
checking facility	R139:2007, T.5.4	facility which is incorporated in a measuring system and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	The checking of a transmission device aims at verifying that all the information which is transmitted (and only that information) is fully received by the receiving equipment.	02034
checking facility	R140:2007, T.4.2	facility that is incorporated in a measuring system and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	The checking of a transmission device aims at verifying that all the information which is transmitted (and only that information) is fully received by the receiving equipment.	02100
checking facility	R143:2009, 2.22	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon	1. "Acted upon" refers to any adequate response by the measuring instrument (luminous signal, acoustic signal, prevention of the measurement process, etc.). 2. (OIML D 11:2004, 3.18 [1])	02148
checkweigher	R051-1:2006, T.1.3.1	catchweigher that sub-divides prepackages of different mass into two or more sub-groups according to the value of the difference between their mass and the nominal set point		00562
chromatogram	R082:2006, 3.14	record of the detector output signal versus time that has peaks corresponding to specific components of the sample		01058
chromatogram	R112:1994, 2.13	a record of the detector output signal versus time that has specific peaks associated with measured components of a sample		01485

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
chromatogram	R113:1994, 3.14	a record of the detector output signal versus time that has peaks corresponding to components of a sample		01501
chronotachograph	R055:1981, 1.3	instrument designed to indicate and record instantaneous vehicle speed, the distance covered by the vehicle, and possibly other parameters of the journey (points 2.4.2. and 2.5.1.)		00692
clinical electrical thermometer	R114:1995, 2.1	a clinical electrical thermometer, as covered by this Recommendation, is a contact thermometer comprising a temperature probe and an indicating unit, and that is designed to measure human or animal body temperature		01505
clinical electrical thermometer	R115:1995, 2.1	a clinical electrical thermometer, as covered by this Recommendation, is a contact thermometer comprising a temperature probe and an indicating unit, and that is designed to measure human or animal body temperature		01509
closed network	D031:2008, 3.1.6	network of a fixed number of participants with a known identity, functionality and location (see also “open network”).		02173
coefficient *w* of the vehicle	R055:1981, 1.5	characteristic quantity showing the type (revolutions of the driving shaft or impulses) and number of signals emitted by the device provided on the vehicle, for connection to the odometer or chronotachograph, when the vehicle covers a distance of 1 km. The coefficient *w* must be expressed in the same units as constant *k.* The coefficient *w* varies according to vehicle load, and the dimensions, pressure and degree of wear of the tyres. It must be determined under standard test conditions (point 4.2.4.).		00694
collector (manifold)	R080-1:2009, 2.33	collecting line connected via valves to the outlets of the measuring compartments and allowing delivery from any one or several compartments via common pipework		02272
column	R082:2006, 3.3	tube within the gas chromatograph that contains the stationary phase and through which the gaseous mobile phase flows		01047
column	R083:2006, 3.5	tube within the gas chromatograph that contains the stationary phase and through which the gaseous mobile phase flows		01065

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
column	R112:1994, 2.2	a tube that contains the stationary phase through which the mobile phase flows		01474
column	R113:1994, 3.2	a tube that contains the stationary phase through which the gaseous mobile phase flows		01489
combination meter	R049-2:2006, 2.7	meter comprising one large meter, one small meter and a changeover device that, depending on the magnitude of the flowrate passing through the meter, automatically directs the flow through either the small or large meter or both		00472
combination meter changeover flowrate, Q_x	R049-1:2006, 2.3.6	change-over flowrate Q_{x1} is when flow stops in the larger meter with decreasing flowrate. Change-over flowrate Q_{x2} is when flow starts in the larger meter with increasing flowrate		00443
combined instrument	R075-1:2002, 3.2	a heat meter which has separable sub-assemblies as defined in 3.4		00844
combined meter	R049-2:2006, 2.6	meter which has separable measurement transducer (including flow or volume sensor) and calculator (including indicating device)		00471
commands	D031:2008, 3.1.7	commands may be a sequence of electrical (optical, electromagnetic, etc.) signals on input interfaces or codes in data transmission protocols. They can be generated by the software of the measuring instrument / electronic device / sub-assembly (software commands) or generated by the user through the user interface of the measuring instrument (user commands).		02174
Committee on Participation Review	B010-1:2004, 3.26	committee, composed of one expert representing Participants of each Member State and one representative from the BIML, established for each DoMC to carry out tasks specified in 4.6 and 4.10		00117
communication	D031:2008, 3.1.8	exchange of information between two or more units (e.g. software modules, electronic devices, subassemblies, etc.) according to specific rules.		02175

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
communication interface	D031:2008, 3.1.9	electronic, optical, radio or other technical interface that enables information to be passed between components of a measuring instrument (e.g. electronic devices) or sub-assemblies		02176
comparison	R111-1:2004, 2.6	method of measurement based on comparing the value of a quantity to be measured with a known value of the same quantity		01447
complementary displaying device	R076-1:2006, T.2.5.3	adjustable device by means of which it is possible to estimate, in units of mass, the value corresponding to the distance between a scale mark and the displaying component		00915
Complete Evaluation Report	D030:2008, 3 - G.3-1	report, issued by the OIML Issuing Authority, composed of the OIML Evaluation Report and of the Additional Test Reports	Complete Evaluation Reports are issued under the Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA).	02167
complete instrument	R075-1:2002, 3.1	a heat meter which does not have separable subassemblies as defined in 3.4.		00843
complete meter	R049-2:2006, 2.5	meter that does not have separable measurement transducer (including flow or volume sensor) and calculator (including indicating device)		00470
complete verification	D015:1986, 2.7	a subsequent verification of a measuring instrument for which the full examination of the instrument, as for initial verification, is required [VML 2.4.4].		00264
composite measure	R035-1:2007, 2.2.3	length measure which has one of the principal scale marks formed by an end surface or edge and the other by a line, hole or mark		00369
compressed gaseous fuel measuring systems for vehicles	R139:2007, T.1.8	measuring system intended for the refueling of motor vehicles with compressed gaseous fuel. Such an instrument is hereafter called a "measuring system".		01996
compressibility factor	R140:2007, T.1.21	parameter which indicates the deviation from the ideal gas	(see ISO 12213-1)	02064
compression loading	R060:2000, 2.1.1.1	compressive force applied to a load cell		00702

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
computer terminal	R051-1:2006, T.2.7.6	digital device that has one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument, and a display to provide the weighing results transmitted via the digital interface of a weighing module or an analog data processing device		00590
concentric meter	R049-2:2006, 2.3	type of water meter fitted into a closed conduit by means of an intermediate fitting called a manifold. The inlet and outlet passages of the meter and the manifold, at the interface between them, are coaxial		00468
concentric meter manifold	R049-2:2006, 2.4	pipe fitting specific to the connection of a concentric meter		00469
condenser tank	R117-1:2007, T.g.1.4	in pressurized liquefied gas measuring systems, a gas elimination device mainly consisting of a closed tank used to collect the gases contained in the liquid to be measured and to condense them before measuring		01574
conditioning	R049-2:2006, 2.12	exposure of the equipment under test to an environmental condition (influence factor or disturbance) in order to determine the effect of such a condition on it		00477
conductance cell	R056:1981, 1.2	container intended for measurement of conductance		00699
conformity	B003:2003, 2.9	fulfilment by a measuring instrument type of metrological and technical requirements as specified in the relevant Recommendation		00087
conformity	B010-1:2004, 3.6	fulfilment by the measuring instrument type of specified requirements (ISO/IEC Guide 2, 12.1)		00097
conformity	D030:2008, 3 - G.3-1	fulfilment by a measuring instrument type of metrological and technical requirements as specified in the relevant Recommendation	(OIML B 3)	02161
conformity assessment	B010-1:2004, 3.20	any activity concerned with determining directly or indirectly that relevant requirements are fulfilled. (ISO/IEC Guide 2, 12.2)		00111

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
conformity assessment of a measuring instrument	D009:2004, 2.9	testing and evaluation of a measuring instrument to ascertain whether or not a single instrument, an instrument lot or a production series of instruments comply with all statutory requirements applicable to this instrument type [VIML, 2.11]	Conformity assessment does not only concern metrological requirements but may also cover requirements relating to: - safety; - EMC; - software identification; - ease of use; - marking; - etc.	00191
constant *k* of odometer or chronotachograph	R055:1981, 1.4	characteristic quantity showing the type (revolutions of the driving shaft or impulses) and number of signals which the odometer or chronotachograph must receive so that the indicated and/or recorded distance increases by 1 km. The constant *k* may be expressed in revolutions per kilometre, rev/km, or impulses per kilometre, imp/km		00693
construction	R051-1:2006, T.2	(-)	In this Recommendation the term “device” is used for any means by which a specific function is performed irrespective of the physical realization, e.g. by a mechanism, a key or software initiating an operation. The device may be a small part or a major portion of an instrument.	00577
construction	R061-1:2004, T.2	(-)	In this Recommendation, the term “device” is applied to any part of a filling instrument which uses any means to perform one or more specific functions irrespective of the physical realization, e.g. by a mechanism or a key initiating an operation. The device may be a small part or a major portion of a filling instrument.	00762
construction	R106-1:1997, T.2	(-)	In this Recommendation the term “device” is applied to any part which uses any means to perform one or more specific functions.	01260

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
construction	R107-1:2007, T.2		In this Recommendation the term “device” is used for any means by which a specific function is performed irrespective of the physical realization e.g. by a mechanism or a key initiating an operation; the device may be a small part or a major portion of an instrument.	01323
construction of an instrument	R076-1:2006, T.2	(--)	In this Recommendation the term “device” is used for any means by which a specific function is performed, irrespective of the physical realization, e.g. by a mechanism or a key initiating an operation. The device may be a small part or a major portion of an instrument.	00892
consumer	D009:2004, 2.19	each individual or business acquiring or purchasing products with a view to using them. (In some countries this applies only to individuals)		00201
consumer package	R079:1997, 2.6	a package that is customarily produced or distributed for sale to final purchasers through retail sales agencies or other means		00998
content of a prepackage	R087:2004, 2.3	quantity of product in a prepackage		01110
continuous totalizing automatic weighing instrument (belt weigher)	R050-1:1997, T.1.3	an automatic weighing instrument for continuously weighing a bulk product on a conveyor belt, without systematic subdivision of the mass and without interrupting the movement of the conveyor belt		00481
contraction chamber	R133:2002, 3.3	enlargement of the capillary that is located below the main scale or between the main scale and auxiliary scale and that serves to reduce the length of the thermometer or to prevent contraction of the liquid column into the bulb		01776

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
control charts for an instrument	D022:1991, 3.4	graphical plots of test results from the same or similar samples or processes with respect to time or a sequence of such measurements, together with the limits within which the measurement values are expected to lie, when the instrument is in a state of statistical control		00149
control device	R061-1:2004, T.2.1.4	device that controls the operation of the feeding process. The device may incorporate software functions		00765
control indicating device	R107-1:2007, T.4.3.4	device indicating the value of the load on the load receptor and enabling the use of the instrument as a control instrument to weigh discrete loads for control purposes		01384
control instrument	R051-1:2006, T.1.7	Weighing instrument used to determine the conventional true value of the mass of the test load(s). Control instruments used for testing may be: - separate from the instrument being tested; or - integral, when a static weighing mode is provided by the instrument being tested		00570
control instrument	R061-1:2004, T.1.9	weighing instrument used to determine the mass of the test fill(s) delivered by the filling instrument. The control instrument used during testing may be: • Separate from the instrument being tested; or • Integral, when the instrument being tested is used as the control instrument		00761
control instrument	R106-1:1997, T.1.5	a non-automatic weighing instrument used to determine the mass of a reference wagon		01258
control instrument	R107-1:2007, T.1.5	weighing instrument used to determine the conventional true value of the mass of the test loads during material tests	Control instruments used for testing may be: ▪ separate from the instrument being tested; or ▪ integral, when a non-automatic (static) weighing mode is provided by the instrument being tested, which allows the weighing cycle to be interrupted (see 6.3).	01319

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
control instrument	R134:2003, T.1.5	weighing instrument used to determine the mass of a reference vehicle		01788
control method	R050-1:1997, T.1.5	the method used to determine the mass of the product used as the test load during material tests. This will generally involve the use of a weighing instrument, referred to as the control instrument		00483
control scale interval, *d*	R107-1:2007, T.3.1.2	scale interval of a control indicating device		01359
control value	R050-1:1997, T.4.8	the value, in units of mass, that is indicated by the totalization indicating device when a known additional mass has been simulated or deposited on the load receptor with the empty belt running for a prescribed number of complete revolutions		00523
conventional linear characteristic	R053:1982, T	characteristic reflecting the direct proportionality between displacement and pressure, the initial and final points of which coincide with the corresponding points of the forward elastic characteristic		00682
conventional mass	R111-1:2004, 2.7	Conventional value of the result of weighing in air, in accordance with OIML D 28 *Conventional value of the result of weighing in air* [3]. For a weight taken at a reference temperature (*t*ref) of 20 °C, the conventional mass is the mass of a reference weight of a density (rref) of 8 000 kg m–3 which it balances in air of a reference density (r0) of 1.2 kg m–3	Also called the conventional value of mass.	01448
conventional true capacity	R138:2007, 2.6	for measuring container bottles and casks: contained volume of water at a reference temperature with an uncertainty appropriate for the given purpose. For capacity serving measures: delivered volume of water at a reference temperature with an uncertainty appropriate for the given purpose. This volume is measured after prior wetting of the interior of the vessel and draining for 30 seconds		01983
conventional true quantity value	R099-1:2008, 3.15	quantity value attributed by agreement to a quantity for a given purpose	(VIM:2007, 2.12)	02348

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
conventional true value	D022:1991, 3.5	a value of quantity which, for a given purpose, may be substituted for the true value		00150
conventional true value	R075-1:2002, 4.12	value of a quantity which, for the purpose of this Recommendation, is considered as a true value	A conventional true value is, in general, regarded as sufficiently close to the true value for the difference to be insignificant for the given purpose.	00868
conventional true value (of a quantity)	R051-1:2006, T.1.8	value attributed to a particular quantity (mass of a body) and accepted, by convention, as having an uncertainty appropriate for a given purpose *[VIM:1993, 1.20]*		00571
conventional true value (of a quantity)	R107-1:2007, T.1.6	value attributed to a particular quantity and accepted, by convention, as having an uncertainty appropriate for a given purpose [VIM: 1993, 1.20]		01320
conventional true value (of a quantity)	R136-1:2004, T.1.9	value attributed to a particular quantity (e.g. area of leather) and accepted, by convention, as having an uncertainty appropriate for a given purpose	[VIM:1993, 1.20]	01888
conventional true value (of a quantity)	R137-1:2006, 2.2.5	value Y_{ref} attributed to a particular quantity and accepted, sometimes by convention, as having an uncertainty appropriate for a given purpose	[VIM:1993, 1.20]	01941
conventional true value (of a quantity)	R140:2007, T.2.3	value attributed to a particular quantity and accepted, sometimes by convention, as having an uncertainty appropriate for a given purpose	(VIM:2007, 2.12)	02069
conventional true value of pressure	R110:1994, 2.4.2	a pressure value that is considered sufficiently close to the corresponding true value to be substituted for that value for purpose of the evaluation of errors		01430

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
conversion device	R081:1998, 3.11	a device that automatically converts the volume measured at metering conditions into a volume at base conditions or into a mass, by taking account of the characteristics of the measured liquid (temperature, pressure, density, relative density, etc.) using associated measuring instruments, or associated values stored in a memory. The quotient of the volume at base conditions, or of the mass, to the volume at metering conditions is referred to as the “conversion factor”		01020
conversion device	R117-1:2007, T.c.4	device, which automatically converts: • the volume measured at metering conditions into a volume at base conditions, or • the volume measured at metering conditions into a mass, or • the measured mass into a volume at metering conditions, or • the measured mass into a volume at base conditions, or • the volume at metering conditions or the measured mass of a mixture of pure ethanol (ethyl alcohol) and water into a volume or the mass of pure ethanol contained in that mixture, by taking account of the characteristics of the liquid (temperature, pressure, density, relative density, etc.) measured using associated measuring devices, or stored in a memory. The ratio of the converted quantity to the quantity at metering conditions is referred to as the "conversion factor.”		01549
conversion device	R140:2007, T.1.12	--	1. In this Recommendation the wording “conversion device” covers conversion devices as such, as well as the conversion function in a calculator. 2. A calculator, a correction device and a conversion device may be combined in a single unit.	02053

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
conversion equation	R110:1994, 2.1.1.3	an equation that relates the generated pressure and the mass of the used weights, taking into account the other input quantities		01420
conversion factor (F)	R129:2000, 2.18	the factor applied to the volume or dimensions of an object to determine its dimensional weight		01717
coolant flow	R116:2006, 3.7	flow of argon gas between the outer and intermediate tubes of an ICP torch at a rate depending on the torch design to maintain the plasma in the center of the torch and to prevent overheating the tube		01520
copy of a pattern	D019:1988, 1.1.3	an individual instrument which conforms, within specified limits, to a given pattern in all respects	The word « pattern » has been commonly used to refer to the definitive model of a measuring instrument as well as to the class of instruments that conform to it. The instruments produced by the manufacturer to replicate the pattern constitute a different class. The question of whether an instrument of this class conforms to the pattern is normally the subject of initial verification. Pattern approval not only implies the recognition that the pattern conforms to requirements but, generally, also relates to the instruments of the class produced by the manufacturer; it usually conveys that these may be sold as legal for use and submitted for initial verification.	00127

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
copy of a pattern	D020:1988, 1.2.1	an individual instrument which conforms, within specified limits, to a given pattern in all respects.	The word « pattern » has been commonly used to refer to the definitive model of a measuring instrument as well as to the class of instruments that conform to it. The instruments produced by the manufacturer to replicate the pattern constitute a different class. The question of whether an instrument of the class conforms to the pattern is normally the subject of initial verification. Pattern approval not only implies the recognition that the pattern conforms to requirements but, generally, also relates to the instruments of the class produced by the manufacturer ; it usually conveys that these may be sold as legal for use and submitted for initial verification	00135
correction device	R049-1:2006, 2.1.7	device connected to or incorporated in the meter for automatically correcting the volume at metering conditions, by taking into account the flowrate and/or the characteristics of the water to be measured (e.g. temperature and pressure) and the pre-established calibration curves. The characteristics of the water to be measured may either be measured using associated measuring instruments, or be stored in a memory in the instrument		00417
correction device	R061-1:2004, T.2.1.4.4	device which automatically corrects the setting of the filling instrument		00770
correction device	R081:1998, 3.10	a device connected to or incorporated in the meter for automatically correcting the volume in metering conditions, by taking account of the flowrate and/or the characteristics of the liquid to be measured (viscosity, temperature, pressure, etc.) and pre-established calibration curves. The characteristics of the liquid may either be measured using associated measuring instruments, or stored in a memory within the instrument		01019

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
correction device	R117-1:2007, T.c.5	device connected to or incorporated in the meter for automatically correcting the measured quantity at the time of measurement, by taking into account the flowrate and/or the characteristics of the liquid to be measured (viscosity, temperature, pressure, etc.) and the pre-established calibration curves. The characteristics of the liquid shall either be measured using associated measuring devices, or stored in the memory of the instrument		01550
correction device	R137-1:2006, 2.1.9	device intended for correction of known errors as a function of e.g. flowrate, Reynolds number (curve linearization), or pressure and/or temperature		01932
correction device	R139:2007, T.1.12	device connected to or incorporated in the meter for automatically correcting the mass, by taking into account the flowrate and/or the characteristics of the gas to be measured (viscosity, temperature, pressure, etc.) and the pre-established calibration curves		02000
correction device	R140:2007, T.1.11.2	device connected to or incorporated in the meter/and or a calculator for automatically correcting the volume at metering conditions, by taking into account the flowrate and/or the characteristics of the gas to be measured (temperature, pressure, gas composition, etc.) and by also taking into account pre-established calibration curves	The characteristics of the gas may either be measured using associated measuring instruments, or stored in a memory in the instrument.	02052
correction factor	R140:2007, T.1.10	numerical factor (single constant or coming from a mathematical function "$f(q)$") by which the uncorrected result is multiplied to compensate for the estimated systematic error	(adapted from VIM:2007, 2.53)	02050
correction sensor	R085-1:2008, 3.6	sensor that measures a relevant property of the liquid and/or the medium above the liquid level for the purpose of applying a correction to the liquid level measurement		02304
counter	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.4	device counting the number of loads which have moved on to the load receptor (movement counter) or indicating the number of the loads in each of the sub-groups (division counter)		00607

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
coupled wagon weighing	R106-1:1997, T.3.1.3.2	weighing-in-motion of a train of coupled wagons to obtain a weight indication or printout of the individual wagons		01277
coverage factor	R099-1:2008, 3.23	number larger than one by which a combined standard measurement uncertainty is multiplied to obtain an expanded measurement uncertainty	1. A coverage factor is usually symbolized by the letter k (see also GUM, 2.3.6). 2. (VIM:2007, 2.38)	02356
creep	R060:2000, 2.4.1	change in load cell output occurring with time while under constant load and with all environmental conditions and other variables also remaining constant		00728
critical points	R051-1:2006, T.3.2.6	test load values at which the maximum permissible error changes		00635
cross float sensitivity	R110:1994, 2.4.8	for a pressure balance tested by comparison against a standard pressure balance, the minimum change in load that results in a detectable change in the equilibrium of both the tested and the standard pressure balances		01436
cryogenic liquid	R081:1998, 3.1	a fluid with a boiling point of less than 120 K (–153 °C) under atmospheric pressure conditions, which has been liquefied by refrigeration		01010
cryptographic certificate	D031:2008, 3.1.10	data set containing the public key belonging to a measuring instrument or a person plus a unique identification of the subject, e.g. serial number of the measuring instrument or name or Personal Identification Number (PIN) of the person. The data set is signed by a trustworthy institution with an electronic signature. The assignment of a public key to a subject can be verified by using the public key of the trustworthy institution and decrypting the signature of the certificate		02177

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
cryptographic means	D031:2008, 3.1.11	encryption of data by the sender (storing or transmitting program) and decryption by the receiver (reading program) with the purpose of hiding information from unauthorized persons. Electronic signing of data with the purpose of enabling the receiver or user of the data to verify the origin of the data, i.e. to prove their authenticity.	For electronic signing a public key system is used in general, i.e. the algorithm needs a pair of keys where only one has to be kept secret; the other may be public. The sender (the sending or storing program) generates a hash code (see 3.1.25) of the data and encrypts it with his secret key. The result is the signature. The receiver (the receiving or reading program) decrypts the signature with the public key of the sender and compares the result with the actual hash code of the data. In case of equality, the data are authenticated. The receiver may require a cryptographic certificate of the sender (see 3.1.10) to be sure of the authenticity of the public key.	02178
cuff	R016-1:2002, 2.3	component of the sphygmomanometer, comprising a bladder and a sleeve, which is wrapped around the limb of the patient		00308
cuff	R016-2:2002, 2.3	component of the sphygmomanometer, comprising a bladder and a sleeve, which is wrapped around the limb of the patient		00323
cumulative weigher	R061-1:2004, T.1.8.2	automatic gravimetric filling instrument with one weighing unit with the facility to effect the fill by more than one weighing cycle		00759
Customer	B010-1:2004, 3.24	manufacturer and/or an authorized representative who submits an application for type evaluation of a measuring instrument to an Issuing Authority participating in a DoMC in order to receive a Test Report and OIML Certificate for that instrument type		00115
cyclic volume of a gas meter (positive displacement gas meters only)	R137-1:2006, 2.2.3	volume of gas corresponding to one full revolution of the moving part(s) inside the meter (working cycle)		01939

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
damping tube	R080-1:2009, 2.29	mechanical device (usually in the form of a tube with holes) intended to minimize or eliminate the effect of surface waves on the level measurement and to protect the level sensor against mechanical damage		02268
data domain	D031:2008, 3.1.12	location in memory that each program needs for processing data. Depending on the kind of programming language used, this location is defined by hardware addresses or by symbolic names (variable names). The size of the smallest addressable domain is typically one byte, but the size is nearly not limited: it ranges from 1 bit (e.g. a flag of a register) to arbitrary data structures which may be as large as the needs of the programmer are. Data domains may belong to one software module only, or to several. For high level languages (such as JAVA, C/C++, etc.) it is easy to separate the data domain of one software module from access by any other software modules by means of the language		02179
data storage decvice	R051-1:2006, T.2.7.8.5	internal memory storage of the instrument or external (removable) storage device used for keeping measurement data ready after completion of the measurement		00596
data storage device	R021:2007, 2.2.8.7	storage on the instrument or external storage device used for keeping measurement data ready after completion of the measurement for subsequent legally relevant purposes		00357
data storage device	R107-1:2007, T.2.8	storage device used for keeping weighing data ready after completion of the weighing for later legally relevant purposes		01353
datum point	R125:1998, T.6	the datum point constitutes the origin for the measurement of liquid levels (zero reference). It is the intersection of the vertical measurement axis with the upper surface of the datum plate, or with the bottom, inside surface of the tank if a datum plate is not provided		01620
dead stock	R095:1990, T.14	the volume of the liquid contained in the bottom of the tank up to the dipping datum point, when the ship is on an even keel and has no list		01150

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
deadwood	R071:2008, 3.12	tank fittings, structure, piping and other equipment which affects the capacity of a tank. Deadwood is referred to as “positive deadwood” when the capacity of the fitting adds to the effective capacity of the tank, or “negative deadwood” when the volume of the fitting displaces liquid and reduces the effective capacity		02236
deadwood	R095:1990, T.10	the fittings of a tank and parts of the structure of the ship inside the tank, the volume of which must be added to or subtracted from the capacity of the tank in order to obtain the volume of liquid contained, when using the geometric method of calibration		01146
declaration of conformity	D027:2001, 2.18	statement provided under the sole responsibility of an authorized manufacturer, having a validated quality management system, that a measuring instrument meets the legal metrological requirements for initial verification according to its approved type, if required	Legal requirements may be issued as laws or regulations or in documentary standards (norms) referenced in them.	00180
Declaration of Mutual Confidence (DoMC)	B010-1:2004, 3.17	attestation by Participants that they have achieved a voluntary mutual arrangement with regard to type evaluation to accept and utilize Test Reports, which include results of examinations and testing, issued by other Participants for a specified category of measuring instrument		00108
deep lung air	R126:1998, 3.4	breath delivered from the mouth of a subject that originates from the alveoli of the lungs, normally referred to as end-expiratory breath		01665
deflation value	R016-1:2002, 2.13	valve for controlled exhaust of the pneumatic system during measurement		00318
delivery time	R040:1981, 2.3	is the time required for the free descent of the water meniscus, from the highest scale mark to the point at which the meniscus appears to stop at the tip		00394
delivery time	R041:1981, 2.3	is the time required for the free descent of the water meniscus, from the zero mark to the lowest numbered scale mark, with the stopcock fully open and with no restriction of flow		00397

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
density of a body	R111-1:2004, 2.8	Mass divided by volume, given by the formula $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$		01449
detection limit	D022:1991, 3.6	the concentration of a substance that will yield a mean output signal equal to three times the mean short term noise level, as determined on a statistical basis	(1) The detection limit is sometimes defined as an output signal equal to some other multiple (e.g., two or ten) of the noise level [2]. The noise level is the random background output signal of an instrument when sampling a blank or clean filtered air. (2) In this Document, the concentration of an airborne pollutant in either a gas or vapor phase is most often expressed in terms of the volume fraction of the pollutant in air: parts-per-million (ppm) [v/v (10^{-6})]. Conditions of temperature and pressure shall be specified for conversions to units of mass per unit volume (usually mg/m^3). Standard conditions may be specified, and for temperature may be 0 ^oC or 20 ^oC and for pressure one atmosphere or 101 325 Pa.	00151
detection limit	R082:2006, 3.11	mass flow rate (for mass flow rate dependent detectors) or concentration (for concentration-dependent detectors) yielding a signal equal to three times the short-term noise level as determined on a statistical basis	This term is also referred to as “minimum detectability”, or “minimum detectable limit (MDL)”, in some references and manufacturer's literature. It is sometimes defined as an output signal equal to some other multiple (two or ten) of the noise level and depends somewhat on whether the gas chromatograph is used for quantitative or qualitative analysis.	01055

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
detection limit	R083:2006, 3.9	minimum amount of a specific compound which, when injected into the gas chromatograph, produces a signal-to-noise ratio of at least 3 for a characteristic base peak of that compound depending on the mode of ionization and over a specified mass range	Some compounds do not give a molecular ion, but all amenable compounds have a base peak in their spectra; the base peak is the most intense or abundant ion in a mass spectrum.	01069
detection limit	R100:1991, 3.6	the concentration of an element that provides a signal equivalent to three times the standard deviation of the baseline noise as determined on a statistical basis. It is the minimum quantity measured before it can be concluded that an element has been detected	In this Recommendation, this term refers to the determination of an element in a reference solution free of interferents. The baseline noise is established by measuring the output signal of several aliquots of a blank test solution.	01198
detection limit	R113:1994, 3.9	the smallest quantity of a sample component which yields a detector output signal that is three times greater than the short-term noise. Note:	This term is also referred to as «minimum detectability» or «minimum detectable limit (MDL)» in references and manufacturer's literature. The detection limit is sometimes defined as the output signal equal to some other multiple (for example, two or ten) of the noise level and may depend somewhat on whether the gas chromatograph is being used for quantitative or qualitative analysis	01496
detection limit	R116:2006, 3.11	concentration of an element that provides an output signal equivalent to three times the standard deviation of the mean of the output signal of a blank solution and is the minimum quantity measured before it can be concluded that an element has been detected	In this Recommendation, this term refers to the determination of an element in a reference solution free of interfering elements. The baseline noise is established by measuring the output signal of several aliquots of the blank test solution.	01524

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
detection limit	R123:1997, 3.2	concentration of an element which provides an output signal equivalent to three times the standard deviation of the background. It is the minimum quantity of an element that can be detected. For this Recommendation, it may be derived from the statistical variation in the background using the following equation: $D = 3\ (B/t)1/2/S$ where: D = detection limit (unit of concentration); B = background (counts per second); t = measurement time (seconds); S = sensitivity (counts per second per unit of concentration).	When applied in a measurement method or for an analysis, the limit of quantitation of the instrument is an important parameter. It is defined as being a value equal to 10 times the standard deviation of the background and also would include the variations associated with sampling and analysis	01606
Detection limit for the instrument	R112:1994, 2.9	the concentration of the sample component of interest that gives a detector output signal equal to three times the short-term noise	This term is also referred to as «minimum detectability» in some references and manufacturer's literature. It is sometimes defined as an output signal equal to some other multiple (for example, two or ten) of the noise.	01481
detector	R082:2006, 3.8	device that can respond to eluted sample components in the carrier gas emerging from the column		01052
detector	R083:2006, 3.7	device that can respond to eluted sample components in the carrier gas emerging from the gas chromatographic column and that is contained within the mass spectrometer in a GC/MS system		01067
detector	R112:1994, 2.7	the device that responds to the presence of sample components eluting from the column		01479
detector	R113:1994, 3.7	a device that responds to sample components in the eluate of the column		01494
detector	R116:2006, 3.10	device that responds to light signals passing through the exit slit of the polychromator or scanning monochromator of the ICP system		01523

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
detector	R123:1997, 3.3	device that converts the energy absorbed from the X-rays emitted by a sample into electric signals		01607
device	D016:1986, 1.1.1	any physical artifact, apparatus, or item used in making a measurement. A « device » may be an active or passive measuring instrument (as in VML 6.1) or a measurement standard (etalon)		00119
device	R021:2007, 2.2.1	in this Recommendation the term “device” is used for any means by which a specific function is performed irrespective of the physical realization e.g. by a mechanism or a key initiating an operation; the device may be a small part or a major portion of an instrument		00344
device	R125:1998, T.9	a part of an instrument that performs a specific function. It is usually manufactured as a separate unit and is capable of being independently tested		02623
device	R129:2000, 2.2	a part of an instrument that is usually manufactured as a separate unit and is capable of being independently tested		01701
device	R136-1:2004, T.2		In this Recommendation the term “device” is used for any means by which a specific function is performed irrespective of the physical realization, e.g. by a mechanism or a key initiating an operation; the device may be a small part or a major portion of a measuring instrument.	
device for adjustment by simulation	R126:1998, 3.10	a device for adjusting the EBA by a procedure other than that specified in 3.9, notably by the simulation of the effects of the passage of a standard mixture of gases as described in 3.9		01671

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
device for adjustment to a standard	R126:1998, 3.9	a device for adjusting the EBA using, as a standard, a mixture of gases having a relative humidity of at least 90 % and a temperature of 34 °C ± 1 °C(*). The mixture of air and ethanol passes through the entire gas analysis train, starting with the mouthpiece, in the direction normally taken by exhaled air	Adjustment using a dry gas is possible provided that the difference of effect between wet and dry gases is known or can be automatically corrected. (*) This ± 1 °C tolerance does not correspond to the uncertainty when preparing calibration gases (which is usually of 0.1 °C); it is the tolerance on the nominal temperature of calibration gases in use.	01670
device for interpolation of reading (vernier or nonius)	R076-1:2006, T.2.5.2	device connected to the displaying component and sub-dividing the scale of an instrument, without special adjustment		00914
device specific parameter	R051-1:2006, T.2.7.8.3	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the individual instrument. Such parameters comprise calibration parameters (e.g. span adjustments or corrections) and configuration parameters (e.g. maximum capacity, minimum capacity, units of measurement, etc.). They are adjustable or selectable only in a special operational mode of the instrument. They may be classified as those that should be secured (unalterable) and those that may be accessed (settable parameters) by an authorized person		00594
device specific parameter	R076-1:2006, T.2.8.4	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the individual instrument. Device-specific parameters comprise calibration parameters (e.g. span adjustment or other adjustments or corrections) and configuration parameters (e.g. maximum capacity, minimum capacity, units of measurement, etc.). They are adjustable or selectable only in a special operational mode of the instrument. Device-specific parameters may be classified as those that should be secured (unalterable) and those that may be accessed (settable parameters) by an authorized person		00935

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
device-specific parameter	D031:2008, 3.1.13	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the individual instrument. Device-specific parameters comprise adjustment parameters (e.g. span adjustment or other adjustments or corrections) and configuration parameters (e.g. maximum value, minimum value, units of measurement, etc.)		02180
device-specific parameter	R021:2007, 2.2.8.3	legally relevant parameter that depends on the individual taximeter. Such parameters comprise adjustment and configuration parameters. They are adjustable or selectable only in a service mode of the taximeter and may be classified as those that should be secured and those that may be accessed (settable parameters)		00353
device-specific parameter	R107-1:2007, T.2.7.7.4	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the individual instrument. Device specific parameters comprise calibration parameters (e.g. span adjustments or other adjustments or corrections) and configuration parameters (e.g. maximum capacity, minimum capacity, units of measurement, etc.). They are adjustable or selectable only in a special operational mode of the instrument. Device specific parameters may be classified as those that should be secured (unalterable) and those that may be accessed (settable) by an authorized person		01351
diastolic blood pressure (value)	R016-1:2002, 2.4	minimum value of the arterial blood pressure as a result of relaxation of the systemic ventricle	Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	00309
diastolic blood pressure (value)	R016-2:2002, 2.4	minimum value of the arterial blood pressure as a result of relaxation of the systemic ventricle	Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	00324
digital data processing device	R051-1:2006, T.2.7.4	electronic device of an instrument that further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it. It may optionally have one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument		00588

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
digital data processing device	R076-1:2006, T.2.2.4	electronic device of an instrument that further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it. It may optionally have one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument		00900
digital data processing device	R107-1:2007, T.2.7.4	electronic device of an instrument that further processes the data, and supplies the weighing result in a digital format via a digital interface without displaying it. It may optionally have one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument		01345
digital device	R076-1:2006, T.2.3.4	electronic device that only performs digital functions and provides a digitized output or display	*Examples:* Printer, primary or secondary display, keyboard, terminal, data storage device, personal computer.	00907
digital device	R107-1:2007, T.2.2.4	electronic device that only performs digital functions and that provides a digitized output or display.	*Examples:* Printer, remote display, terminal, data storage device, personal computer	01331
digital display	R051-1:2006, T.2.7.7	either incorporated in the indicator housing or in the computer terminal housing or realized as a display in a separate housing (i.e. terminal without keys), e.g. for use in combination with a weighing module		00591
digital display	R076-1:2006, T.2.2.6	a digital display can be realized as a primary display or as a secondary display: a) primary display: Either incorporated in the indicator housing or in the terminal housing or realized as a display in a separate housing (i.e. terminal without keys), e.g. for use in combination with a weighing module. b) secondary display: Additional peripheral device (optional) which repeats the weighing result and any other primary indication, or provides further, non-metrological information	The terms “primary display” and “secondary display” should not be confused with the terms “primary indication” and “secondary indication” (T.1.3.1 and T.1.3.2)	00902
digital focimeter	R093:1999, 3.3	focimeter which displays measured values rounded to the nearest incremental value		01126

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
digital indication	R051-1:2006, T.4.4.2	indication in which the scale marks are composed of a sequence of aligned figures that do not permit interpolation to fractions of the scale interval		00651
digital indication	R061-1:2004, T.4.1.2	indication in which the scale marks comprise a sequence of aligned figures that do not permit interpolation to fractions of a scale interval		00797
digital indication	R076-1:2006, T.5.1.3	indication in which the scale marks are composed of a sequence of aligned figures that do not permit interpolation to fractions of the scale interval		00965
digital indication	R106-1:1997, T.4.1.2	an indication in which the scale marks are a sequence of aligned figures that do not permit interpolation to a fraction of a scale interval		01292
digital indication	R107-1:2007, T.4.2.2	indication providing the weighing results in a digitized form		01378
digital indication	R134:2003, T.4.1	indication in which the scale marks are a sequence of aligned figures that do not permit interpolation to a fraction of the scale interval		01820
digital indication	R136-1:2004, T.2.4.2	the output or display is indicated by a sequence of aligned digits that do not permit interpolation to a fraction of the scale interval		01894
dimensional weight (Dim Wt or DW)	R129:2000, 2.17	a calculated value deemed to be a weight value obtained by applying a conversion factor to the object's volume (see 2.13) or dimensions (see 2.12)		01716
dip	R085-1:2008, 3.19	vertical distance between the dipping datum point and the liquid level	The term "innage" is synonymous.	02317
dip plate	R085-1:2008, 3.14	horizontal plate located along the vertical axis descending from the upper reference point, providing a fixed contact surface from which manual liquid depth measurements are made	The term "datum plate" is synonymous.	02312
dipping datum plate	R071:2008, 3.5	horizontal plate located along the vertical axis descending from the upper reference point, providing a fixed contact surface from which manual liquid depth measurements are made	The term "datum plate" is synonymous.	02229

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
dipping datum point	R071:2008, 3.6	intersection of the vertical measurement axis with the upper surface of the dipping datum plate, or with the bottom surface of the tank if a dipping datum plate is not provided. It constitutes the origin for the measurement of liquid levels (zero reference or dipping reference point)		02230
dipping datum point	R085-1:2008, 3.16	intersection of the vertical measurement axis with the upper surface of the dip plate, or with the bottom surface of the tank if a dip plate is not provided. It constitutes the origin for the measurement of liquid levels (zero reference or dipping reference point)		02314
dipping datum point	R095:1990, T.5	the intersection of the vertical measurement axis with the upper surface of the dip plate, or with the bottom surface of the tank if a dip plate is not provided. It constitutes the origin for the measurement of liquid levels (zero reference for innage height)		01141
dipping tape	R071:2008, 3.15	material measure of length for measuring the liquid level	See OIML Recommendation R 35-1 for general requirements.	02239
direct discharger	R080-1:2009, 2.35	tanker discharged by gravity, each individual measuring compartment having its own outlet. Frequently, the loading adapter is used as the outlet		02274
direct mass flow instrument	R105:1993, T.1	a measuring instrument that determines the mass of a quantity of flowing liquid without the use of any auxiliary device or data on the physical properties of the liquid		01211
direct method (verification)	R039:2006, 2.9	process for verifying that individual components of the Rockwell hardness machine are operating within maximum permissible errors by directly measuring specified parameters		00387
direct sale	R105:1993, T.5	a measuring transaction during which both the buyer and the seller (or their agents) are present when the quantity is being determined		01215

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
direct selling to the public	R081:1998, 3.35	a transaction (selling or buying) of quantities of liquids whose settlement is associated with indications provided by a measuring system, any of the parties having access to the place of measurement and one of them being a consumer		01044
direct selling to the public	R117-1:2007, T.d.2	sales transaction in which: • the measurement result serves as the basis for the price to pay, and • at least one of the parties involved in the transaction related to the measurement is a consumer or any other party requiring a similar level of protection, and • all the parties in the transaction accept the measurement result obtained at that time and place	(note in Annex B)	01553
discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instrument (totalizing hopper weigher)	R107-1:2007, T.1.4	automatic weighing instrument that weighs a bulk product by dividing it into discrete loads, determining the mass of each discrete load in sequence, summing the weighing results and delivering the discrete loads to bulk	In this Recommendation a discontinuous totalizing automatic weighing instrument is called an “instrument”.	01317
discrimination	R076-1:2006, T.4.2	ability of an instrument to react to small variations of load. The discrimination threshold, for a given load, is the value of the smallest additional load that, when gently deposited on or removed from the load receptor, causes a perceptible change in the indication		00958
discrimination	R085-1:2008, 3.34	largest change in a stimulus that produces no detectable change in the response of a measuring instrument, the change in the stimulus taking place slowly and monotonically		02332
discrimination threshold	R110:1994, 2.2.1	the smallest change in the measured pressure that produces a perceptible change in the response of the pressure balance		01425
displacement sensing device	R050-1:1997, T.3.5.1	the part of the displacement transducer that is in permanent contact with the belt or integral with a non-drive pulley		00497
displacement simulating device	R050-1:1997, T.3.8.8	a device used in simulation tests on the belt weigher without its conveyor and intended to simulate displacement of the belt while moving the displacement transducer		00513

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
displacement transducer	R050-1:1997, T.3.5	a device on the conveyor providing information either corresponding to the displacement of a defined length of the belt or proportional to the speed of the belt		00496
displaying component	R076-1:2006, T.2.4.1	component that displays the equilibrium and/or the result. On an instrument with one position of equilibrium it displays only the equilibrium. On an instrument with several positions of equilibrium it displays both the equilibrium and the result		00911
displaying device (of a weighing instrument)	R051-1:2006, T.2.6	device providing the weighing result in visual form		00583
displaying device (of a weighing instrument)	R076-1:2006, T.2.4	device providing the weighing result in visual form		00910
distance measurement transducer	R021:2007, 2.2.4	device installed in a taxi that converts the distance to be measured into pulses or digital data which are passed to the taximeter		00347
disturbance	D011:2004, 3.13.2	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in the relevant Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument	An influence quantity is a disturbance if the rated operating conditions for that influence quantity are not specified.	00238
disturbance	R035-1:2007, 2.3.3	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		00376
disturbance	R049-1:2006, 2.4.3	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the water meter	An influence quantity is a disturbance if for that influence quantity the rated operating conditions are not specified.	00451
disturbance	R050-1:1997, T.6.1.2	an influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the rated operating conditions of the belt weigher		00532
disturbance	R051-1:2006, T.5.1.2	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the rated operating conditions of the instrument		00666

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
disturbance	R060:2000, 2.5.1.1	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the load cell		00746
disturbance	R061-1:2004, T.5.1.2	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the rated operating conditions of the filling instrument		00811
disturbance	R075-1:2002, 4.8	influence quantity having a value outside the rated operating conditions		00858
disturbance	R076-1:2006, T.6.1.2	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		00988
disturbance	R080-1:2009, 2.47	influence quantity whose value lies within the limits defined by the relevant requirements, but outside the established rated operating conditions for the tank		02286
disturbance	R081:1998, 3.27	an influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring system.		01036
disturbance	R085-1:2008, 3.25	influence quantity having a value within specified limits, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the ALG		02323
disturbance	R099-1:2008, 3.27	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the rated operating conditions of the instrument	Adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.13.2.	02360
disturbance	R105:1993, T.24.2	an influence quantity having a value within the limits specified hereafter in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring system	An influence quantity is a disturbance if, for that influence quantity, the rated operating conditions are not specified.	01241
disturbance	R106-1:1997, T.5.1.2	an influence quantity having a value that falls within the limits specified in this International Recommendation but that falls outside the rated operating conditions of the instrument		01303

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
disturbance	R107-1:2007, T.5.1.2	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.13.2]		01398
disturbance	R117-1:2007, T.d.3	influence quantity having a value outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring system. (For electronic measuring systems only) If the rated operating conditions are not specified for an influence quantity, it is a disturbance		01554
disturbance	R124:1997, 5	an influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in the appropriate International Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument (D 11 clause T.12.2).	An influence quantity is a disturbance if for that influence quantity the rated operating conditions are not specified.	01610
disturbance	R125:1998, T.29.2	an influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument	An influence quantity is a disturbance if for that influence quantity the rated operating conditions are not specified.	01648
disturbance	R129:2000, 2.29.2	an influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument	An influence quantity is a disturbance if for that influence quantity the rated operating conditions are not specified.	01730
disturbance	R134:2003, T.5.1.2	influence quantity having a value that falls within the limits specified in this Recommendation but that falls outside the rated operating conditions of the instrument		01830
disturbance	R136-1:2004, T.5.1.2	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the rated operating conditions of the instrument		01917
disturbance	R137-1:2006, 2.4.3	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation, but outside the specified rated operating conditions of the gas meter	1. An influence quantity is a disturbance if for that influence quantity the rated operating conditions are not specified. 2. (OIML D 11, 3.13.2)	01969

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
disturbance	R139:2007, T.4.3	influence quantity having a value outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring system	An influence quantity is a disturbance if for that influence quantity the rated operating conditions are not specified.	02024
disturbance	R140:2007, T.3.3	influence quantity outside the specified rated operating conditions of the measuring system	An influence quantity is a disturbance if for that influence quantity the rated operating conditions are not specified.	02094
disturbance	R143:2009, 2.20	influence quantity having a value within the limits specified in this Recommendation but outside the specified rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument	(OIML D 11:2004, 13.2)	02146
documentation for a standard	D008:2004, 2.1	set of documents concerning the choice, recognition, use and conservation of a particular standard		00221
documented provisions	R140:2007, T.1.20	provisions established by the user of a measuring system in order to give confidence to the National Authority that operations are performed according to metrological expectations when they are not performed using associated measuring instruments subject to control and/or secured communications	Documented provisions may be part of a quality assurance system.	02063
dosimeter batch	R127:1999, 4.3	quantity of dosimeters made from a specific mass of material having a uniform composition, fabricated in a single production run under controlled and consistent conditions, and assigned a unique identification code		01677
dosimeter batch	R131:2001, 3.3	quantity of dosimeters made from a specific mass of material having a uniform composition, fabricated in a single production run under controlled and consistent conditions, and assigned a unique identification code		01741
dosimeter batch	R132:2001, 3.5	quantity of dosimeters made from a specific mass of material having a uniform composition, fabricated in a single production run under controlled and consistent conditions, and assigned a unique identification code		01762

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
double -blind test object (or double - blind material sample)	D020:1988, 1.2.9	A blind test object (or material sample) under the additional condition that the personnel of the organization whose capabilities are being assessed are kept unaware that the test object (or material sample) is, in fact, a blind test object (or blind material sample)		00143
drift	R126:1998, 3.12	the change in the indication which occurs during a stated period of time at a given mass concentration of ethanol in air		01673
drift	R137-1:2006, 2.2.10	slow change of a metrological characteristic of a measuring instrument	(VIM:1993, 5.16)	01956
drift	R140:2007, T.2.18	slow change in a metrological characteristic of a measuring instrument	(VIM:1993, 5.16)	02087
dry hose type	R105:1993, T.8	a system in which the discharge hose is completely drained following the mechanical operation involved in each delivery		01218
durability	D031:2008, 3.1.14	ability of the measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use	[OIML D 11:2004, 3.17]	02181
durability	R049-1:2006, 2.2.11	capability of the water meter to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [adapted from OIML D 11]		00433
durability	R051-1:2006, T.3.7	ability of an instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		00649
durability	R076-1:2006, T.4.4	ability of an instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		00960
durability	R080-1:2009, 2.53	ability of a measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		02292
durability	R085-1:2008, 3.27	ability of the ALG to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		02325
durability	R105:1993, T.28	the capability of the measuring system to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		01245

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
durability	R106-1:1997, T.3.7	ability of an instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		01291
durability	R107-1:2007, T.3.10	ability of an instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.17]		01372
durability	R134:2003, T.3.6	ability of an instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		01819
durability	R135:2004, 2.32	ability of a measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a stated period of use	[OIML D 11, 3.17]	01871
durability	R137-1:2006, 2.2.13	ability of a measuring instrument to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use	[OIML D 11, 3.17]	01949
durability	R139:2007, T.3.7	capability of the measuring system to keep its performance characteristics over a period of use, for electronic purposes		02016
durability	R140:2007, T.2.21	capability of an electronic part of the measuring system to keep its performance characteristics over a period of use		02090
durability error	D011:2004, 3.11	difference between the intrinsic error after a period of use and the initial intrinsic error of a measuring instrument		00234
durability error	R075-1:2002, 4.9.4	difference between the intrinsic error after a period of use and the initial intrinsic error		00862
durability error	R076-1:2006, T.5.5.7	difference between the intrinsic error over a period of use and the initial intrinsic error of an instrument		00983
durability error	R105:1993, T.21	the difference between the intrinsic error over a period of use and the initial intrinsic error of a measuring system		01236
durability error	R135:2004, 2.33	difference between the intrinsic error over a period of use and the initial intrinsic error of a measuring instrument	[OIML D 11, 3.11]	01872
durability for electronic devices	R117-1:2007, T.d.4	capability of the electronic devices of a measuring system to keep their performance characteristics over a period of use		01555

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
durability protection facility	D011:2004, 3.19	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument and which enables significant durability errors to be detected and acted upon		00248
durability protection facility	R135:2004, 2.35	facility that is incorporated in a measuring instrument which enables the detection of and action upon significant durability errors	[OIML D 11, 3.19]	01874
durability protection feature	R105:1993, T.32	a feature that is incorporated in a measuring system and that enables the detection of, and acting upon significant durability errors. The same classification for types P, I or N applies to durability protection features. Certain devices may be employed simultaneously, for checking and for durability protection		01251
durability test	D011:2004, 3.20.4	test intended to verify whether the EUT is able to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		00253
durability test	R050-1:1997, T.7.4	a test to verify whether the EUT is capable of maintaining its performance characteristics over a period of use		00538
durability test	R105:1993, T.34	a test intended to verify whether the EUT is capable of maintaining its performance characteristics over a period of use		01253
dynamic range	R113:1994, 3.11	the range of mass flow rates or concentrations of the sample component of interest over which an incremental change produces a measurable change in the detector output signal. Its upper limit is the highest mass flow rate or concentration at which a further increase in either flow rate or concentration will not give an observable increase in detector output signal. It is expressed as the ratio of its upper limit to the detection limit		01498
dynamic range of a detector	D022:1991, 3.7	the range of concentrations over which a detectable change in output signal is produced by an incremental change in concentration of a substance. The lower limit is given by the detection limit, and the upper limit occurs at the point of detector saturation. The value of the dynamic range is expressed by the ratio of the upper to the lower limit and is larger than or equal to the linear range		00152

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
dynamic range of a detector	R112:1994, 2.11	the range of concentrations or mass flow rates of a sample component over which a change in sample amount produces a measurable change in the detector signal output. Its value is the ratio of the upper limit of detection to the detection limit		01483
dynamic setting	R051-1:2006, T.2.11	adjustment intended to eliminate the difference between the static load value and the dynamic load value		00621
dynamic vehicle tyre force	R134:2003, T.3.1.5	component of the time-varying force applied perpendicularly to the road surface by the tyre(s) on a wheel of a moving vehicle. In addition to the action of gravity, this force can also include dynamic effects of influences on the moving vehicle		01808
effective area	R110:1994, 2.1.2	the area determined for a given piston-cylinder assembly which is used in the conversion equation for the calculation of the measured pressure		01421
elastic characteristic	R053:1982, T	relation between the displacement of the reference point and pressure		00679
electro-mechanical blood pressure measuring system	R016-2:2002, 2.11	system that consists of: • at least one cuff, which is connected to the pneumatic system; • at least one electro-mechanical transducer to measure cuff pressure; • at least one measured value display; and • if needed, signal inputs and outputs		00331
electro-mechanical pressure transducer	R016-2:2002, 2.12	component that transforms pressure signals into electrical signals		00332
electron equilibrium	R127:1999, 4.8	condition that exists in material under ionizing irradiation whereby the energies, number, and direction of secondary electrons induced by the radiation are uniform throughout the volume of interest. Thus, for such a volume, the sum of the energies of the secondary electrons entering is equal to the sum of the energies of the secondary electrons leaving that volume		01682

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
electron equilibrium	R131:2001, 3.7	condition that exists in a material under ionizing irradiation whereby the energies, number, and direction of the secondary electrons induced by the radiation are uniform throughout the volume of interest. Thus, for such a volume, the sum of the energies of the secondary electrons entering is equal to the sum of the energies of the secondary electrons leaving that volume		01748
electron equilibrium	R132:2001, 3.7	condition that exists in a material under ionizing irradiation whereby the energies, number, and direction of the secondary electrons induced by the radiation are uniform throughout the volume of interest. Thus, for such a volume, the sum of the energies of the secondary electrons entering is equal to the sum of the energies of the secondary electrons leaving that volume		01764
electronic automatic level gauge	R085-1:2008, 3.2	automatic level gauge using electronic means and/or equipped with electronic devices		02300
electronic component	D011:2004, 3.4	smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors, gases or in a vacuum. Examples: electronic tubes, transistors, integrated circuits		00227
electronic component	R049-1:2006, 2.5.3	smallest physical entity which uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors, gases, or in a vacuum		00459
electronic component	R050-1:1997, T.3.3.3	the smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semiconductors, gases or in a vacuum		00494
electronic component	R051-1:2006, T.2.8.3	smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors, gases or in a vacuum *[OIML D 11: 2004, 3.4]*	*Examples:* Electronic tube, transistor, integrated circuit.	00600
electronic component	R060:2000, 2.1.3.1	the smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semiconductors, gases or in a vacuum		00706
electronic component	R061-1:2004, T.2.2.4	smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors, gases or in a vacuum		00774
electronic component	R075-1:2002, 4.15	smallest physical entity in an electronic device which uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors or electron conduction in gases or in a vacuum		00871

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
electronic component	R076-1:2006, T.2.3.3	smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors, gases or in a vacuum [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.4]	*Examples:* Electronic tube, transistor, integrated circuit.	00906
electronic component	R105:1993, T.15	the smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semiconductors, gases or in a vacuum		01230
electronic component	R106-1:1997, T.2.2.2	the smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semiconductors, gases, or in a vacuum		01266
electronic component	R107-1:2007, T.2.2.3	smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semiconductors, gases, or in a vacuum [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.4]	*Examples:* Electronic tubes, transistors, integrated circuits. (See 3.4 of OIML D 11)	01330
electronic component	R125:1998, T.21	the smallest physical entity which uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors, gases or in a vacuum		01637
electronic component	R134:2003, T.2.2.2	smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semiconductors, gases, or in a vacuum		01795
electronic component	R136-1:2004, T.2.3	smallest physical entity that uses electron or hole conduction in semi-conductors, gases or in a vacuum		01891
electronic component	R137-1:2006, 2.5.4	smallest physical entity, which uses electron or gap conduction in semi-conductors, or conduction by means of electrons or ions in gases or in a vacuum		01978
electronic component	R139:2007, T.5.3	smallest physical entity which uses electron or hole conduction in semiconductors, gases, or in a vacuum		02033
electronic device	D011:2004, 3.2	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently	(1) An electronic device may be a complete measuring instrument (for example: counter scale, electricity meter) or a part of a measuring instrument (for example: printer, indicator). (2) An electronic device can be a module in the sense that this term is used in OIML Publication B 3 “The OIML Certificate system for Measuring Instruments” [2].	00225

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
electronic device	D031:2008, 3.1.16	device employing sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. An electronic device is usually manufactured as a separate unit and is capable of being tested independently	1. An electronic device may be a complete measuring instrument (e.g. counter scale, electricity meter) or a part of a measuring instrument (e.g. printer, indicator). 2. An electronic device may be a module in the sense this term is used in OIML B 3 OIML *Certificate System for Measuring Instruments*. 3. [OIML D 11:2004, 3.2]	02183
electronic device	R049-1:2006, 2.5.1	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently	Electronic devices, as defined above, may be complete meters or parts of meters, in particular such as those mentioned in 2.1.1 through 2.1.5 and 2.1.8.	00457
electronic device	R050-1:1997, T.3.3.1	a device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. An electronic device is usually manufactured as a separate unit and is capable of being independently tested	An electronic device, as defined above, may be a complete weighing instrument (for example: counter scale) or part of a weighing instrument (for example: printer, indicator).	00492
electronic device	R051-1:2006, T.2.8.1	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently *[OIML D 11: 2004, 3.2]*	An electronic device, as defined above, may be a complete instrument (e.g. an instrument for direct sales to the public), a module (e.g. indicator, analog data processing device, weighing module) or a peripheral device (e.g. printer, secondary display).	00598
electronic device	R061-1:2004, T.2.2.2	device comprising electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being independently tested		00772
electronic device	R075-1:2002, 4.14	device employing electronic components and performing a specific function		00870

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
electronic device	R076-1:2006, T.2.3.1	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.2]	An electronic device, as defined above, may be a complete instrument (e.g. an instrument for direct sales to the public), a module (e.g. indicator, analog data processing device, weighing module) or a peripheral device (e.g. printer, secondary display).	00904
electronic device	R105:1993, T.13	a device employing electronic subassemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as a separate unit and are capable of being independently tested	An electronic device, as defined above, may be a complete measuring system or part of measuring system	01223
electronic device	R106-1:1997, T.2.2	a device comprised of electronic subassemblies and performing a specific function. An electronic device is usually manufactured as a separate unit and is capable of being independently tested		01264
electronic device	R107-1:2007, T.2.21	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.2]	1. An electronic device may be a complete measuring instrument (for example: counter scale, electricity meter) or a part of a measuring instrument (for example: printer, indicator). 2. An electronic device can be a module in the sense that this term is used in OIML Publication B 3 “OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments”	01328
electronic device	R125:1998, T.19	a device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. An electronic device is usually manufactured as a separate unit and is capable of being independently tested	An electronic device, as defined above, may be a complete measuring instrument or part of a measuring instrument.	01635
electronic device	R129:2000, 2.21	a device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. An electronic device is usually manufactured as a separate unit and is capable of being independently tested	An electronic device as defined above, may be a complete measuring instrument or part of a measuring instrument.	01720
electronic device	R134:2003, T.2.2	device comprised of electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. An electronic device is usually manufactured as a separate unit and is capable of being independently tested		01793

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
electronic device	R136-1:2004, T.2.2	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. An electronic device is usually manufactured as a separate unit and is capable of being independently tested (e.g. an instrument comprising of photocells for detecting leather or a camera for image scanning and providing area measurement with digital indication)		01890
electronic device	R137-1:2006, 2.5.2	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently		01976
electronic device	R139:2007, T.5.1	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently	Electronic devices, as defined above, may be complete measuring systems or part of measuring systems, in particular such as those mentioned in T.1.1 through T.1.5.	02031
electronic device	R140:2007, T.4.1	device employing electronic sub-assemblies and performing a specific function. Electronic devices are usually manufactured as separate units and are capable of being tested independently	1. The electronic parts of CVDDs are not tested separately. 2. A measuring system including at least one electronic device subject to legal control is called an electronic measuring system.	02099
electronic gas meter	R137-1:2006, 2.5.1	gas meter equipped with electronic devices	For the purposes of this Recommendation auxiliary equipment, as far as it is subject to metrological control, is considered part of the gas meter, unless the auxiliary equipment is approved and verified separately.	01975
electronic instrument	R050-1:1997, T.1.4	an instrument equipped with electronic devices		00482
electronic instrument	R051-1:2006, T.1.6	instrument equipped with electronic devices		00569
electronic instrument	R061-1:2004, T.2.2.1	instrument equipped with electronic devices		00771
electronic instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.2.6	instrument equipped with electronic devices		00881

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
electronic instrument	R106-1:1997, T.1.4	An instrument equipped with electronic devices		01257
electronic instrument	R107-1:2007, T.2.2	instrument equipped with electronic devices		01327
electronic instrument	R134:2003, T.1.4	instrument equipped with electronic devices		01787
electronic instrument	R136-1:2004, T.1.4	instrument equipped with electronic devices		01883
electronic mass measuring instrument	R125:1998, T.18	a mass measuring instrument equipped with electronic devices		01634
electronic measuring instrument	D011:2004, 3.1	measuring instrument intended to measure an electrical or non-electrical quantity using electronic means and/or equipped with electronic devices	For the purpose of this Document, auxiliary equipment, provided that it is subject to metrological control, is considered to be a part of the measuring instrument.	00224
electronic measuring instrument	D031:2008, 3.1.15	measuring instrument intended to measure an electrical or non-electrical quantity using electronic means and/or equipped with electronic devices	1. For the purpose of this Document, ancillary equipment, as long as it is subject to legal metrological control, is considered to be part of the measuring instrument. 2. [OIML D 11:2004, 3.1]	02182
electronic measuring system	R105:1993, T.12	a measuring system equipped with electronic devices		01222
electronic multi-dimensional measuring instrument	R129:2000, 2.20	a multi-dimensional measuring instrument equipped with electronic devices		01719
electronic part	R080-1:2009, 2.5	any device, component or measuring element containing electronics		02244

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
electronic subassembly	D011:2004, 3.3	part of an electronic device, employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own. Examples: amplifiers, comparators, power converters	OIML B 3 [2] contains the following definition of a "module": Identifiable part of a measuring instrument or of a family of measuring instruments that performs a specific function or functions and that can be separately evaluated according to prescribed metrological and technical performance requirements in the relevant Recommendation.	00226
electronic subassembly	R105:1993, T.14	a part of an electronic device employing electronic components that has a recognizable function of its own		01229
electronic subassembly	R106-1:1997, T.2.2.1	a part of an electronic device comprised of electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own		01265
electronic sub-assembly	R049-1:2006, 2.5.2	part of an electronic device, employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own		00458
electronic sub-assembly	R050-1:1997, T.3.3.2	a part of an electronic device, employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own		00493
electronic sub-assembly	R051-1:2006, T.2.8.2	part of an electronic device, employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own *[OIML D 11: 2004, 3.3]*	*Examples:* A/D converter, display.	00599
electronic sub-assembly	R061-1:2004, T.2.2.3	part of an electronic device, employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own		00773
electronic sub-assembly	R076-1:2006, T.2.3.2	part of an electronic device, employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.3]	*Examples:* A/D converter, display	00905
electronic sub-assembly	R107-1:2007, T.2.2.2	part of an electronic device employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.3]	*Examples:* A/D converter, display.	01329
electronic sub-assembly	R125:1998, T.20	part of an electronic device employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own		01636

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
electronic sub-assembly	R129:2000, 2.22	part of an electronic device employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own		01721
electronic sub-assembly	R134:2003, T.2.2.1	part of an electronic device comprized of electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own		01794
electronic sub-assembly	R137-1:2006, 2.5.3	part of an electronic device employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own		01977
electronic sub-assembly	R139:2007, T.5.2	part of an electronic device, employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own		02032
element of a measurement process	D016:1986, 1.1.3	any single factor that can affect the measurement result, for example, the instrument, the operator, and the procedure		00121
element of a metrological control system	D016:1986, 1.1.4	a particular procedure used or requirement imposed to accomplish one of the objectives of a service of legal metrology. Thus, pattern evaluation may be one element of a metrological control system; periodic verification may be another element, etc.		00122
elution	R082:2006, 3.7	removal of a sample component from the stationary phase by the mobile phase in the gas chromatographic column		01051
elution	R083:2006, 3.6	removal of a sample component from the stationary phase by the mobile phase in the gas chromatographic column		01066
elution	R112:1994, 2.6	the removal of a sample component from the stationary phase by the mobile phase		01478
elution	R113:1994, 3.6	the removal of a sample component from the stationary phase by the mobile phase		01493
empty hose (dry hose)	R080-1:2009, 2.31	hose and/or pipework containing liquid products only during a transaction and usually being completely evacuated before the transaction is terminated. It is connected downstream of the transfer point (the transfer point is located upstream of the delivery hose or downstream of the receiving hose)		02270

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
empty hose measuring system	R117-1:2007, T.e.1	empty hose systems are measuring systems in which the transfer point is located upstream of the delivery hose in measuring systems designed to deliver product (and downstream of the receiving hose in measuring systems designed to receive product)		01556
empty-hose type or dry hose	R081:1998, 3.12	a type of system in which the discharge hose is drained after each delivery		01021
end measure	R035-1:2007, 2.2.1	length measure which has the principal scale marks formed by two end surfaces or edges of the measure		00367
end user	D009:2004, 2.20	business or individual that acquires a measuring instrument with the intention of using it himself or herself and not reselling it		00202
endurance	R117-1:2007, T.e.2	capability of the measuring system to keep its performance characteristics over a period of use		01557
endurance test	R049-1:2006, 2.4.8	test intended to verify whether the water meter is able to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		00456
endurance test	R117-1:2007, T.e.3	test intended to verify whether the meter or the measuring system is able to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		01558
endurance test	R139:2007, T.4.7	test intended to verify whether the meter or the measuring system is able to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		02028
endurance test	R140:2007, T.3.7	test intended to verify whether the metering module is able to maintain its performance characteristics over a period of use		02098
energy conversion device	R140:2007, T.1.12.2	device which automatically multiplies the volume at base conditions or the mass by the representative calorific value of the gas		02055
enforcement	D009:2004, 2.7	function of metrological supervision consisting in taking the appropriate legal actions against offenders for any violation established during the investigation		00189

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
EPR spectroscopy	R132:2001, 3.3	measurement of resonant absorption of electromagnetic energy, resulting from the transition of unpaired electrons between different energy levels, upon application of usually microwave frequency energy to a paramagnetic substance in the presence of a magnetic field		01760
EPR spectrum	R132:2001, 3.4	first derivative of the electron paramagnetic absorption spectrum with respect to the magnetic field		01761
equipment under test	R049-2:2006, 2.8	complete water meter, a part of a water meter or an ancillary device		00473
equipment under test (EUT)	R075-1:2002, 3.5	a sub-assembly, a combination of subassemblies or a complete meter subject to a test		00850
equipment under test (EUT)	R137-1:2006, 2.1.12	(part of the) gas meter and/or associated devices which is exposed to one of the tests		01935
ergometers for foot crank work (foot crank ergometers)	R128:2000, 3.1	foot crank ergometers are devices that are equipped with a pedal arrangement, a braking device and an indicating device. They are used for the defined and reproducible physical stressing of subjects (patients)		01692
error	R143:2009, 2.13	measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value	(VIM:2007, 2.16)	02139
error (of a measuring instrument)	R135:2004, 2.27	difference between the indication of a measuring instrument (here a spectrophotometer) and a true value of the corresponding input quantity	1. Since a true value is indeterminable by nature, a conventional true value, i.e. an assigned value or best estimate of the value is used in practice. 2. For a material measure, the indication is the value assigned to it. [Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.20]	01866
error (of indication)	D011:2004, 3.5	indication of a measuring instrument minus a true value of the corresponding input quantity [VIM, 5.20]		00228

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
error (of indication)	D031:2008, 3.1.17	indication of a measuring instrument minus a true value of the corresponding input quantity	[VIM:1993, 5.20; OIML D 11:2004, 3.5]	02184
error (of indication)	R049-1:2006, 2.2.4	indicated volume minus the actual volume [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.20]		00426
error (of indication)	R050-1:1997, T.5.1	the value, in units of mass, of the difference between two readings from a totalization indicating device on a belt weigher, minus the (conventional) true value of the mass relating to those readings [*Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.20*]		00525
error (of indication)	R051-1:2006, T.4.3.1	indication of an instrument minus the (conventional) true value of the mass *[VIM:1993, 5.20]*		00654
error (of indication)	R076-1:2006, T.5.5.1	indication of an instrument minus the (conventional) true value of the corresponding mass [adapted from VIM:1993, 1993, 3.10]		00977
error (of indication)	R085-1:2008, 3.28	indication of an ALG minus a true value of the corresponding input quantity		02326
error (of indication)	R105:1993, T.16	the indication of a measuring system minus the (conventional) true value of the measure [VIM:1993, 5.24]		01231
error (of indication)	R106-1:1997, T.4.2.1	the indication of an instrument minus the (conventional) true value of the mass		01293
error (of indication)	R107-1:2007, T.4.5.1	indication of an instrument minus the (conventional) true value of the mass		01387
error (of indication)	R117-1:2007, T.e.4.1	indicated quantity value minus the reference (true) quantity value		01559
error (of indication)	R134:2003, T.4.2.1	indication of an instrument minus the (conventional) true value of the mass		01821
error (of indication)	R136-1:2004, T.4.1	indication of a measuring instrument minus the (conventional) true value of the area	[VIM:1993, 5.20]	01904

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
error (of indication) of a measuring instrument	R075-1:2002, 4.9.1	indication of the measuring instrument minus the conventional true value of the corresponding input quantity [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.20].		00859
error (of measurement)	R099-1:2008, 3.17	measured quantity value minus a reference quantity value	(VIM:2007, 2.16)	02350
error log	D031:2008, 3.1.18	continuous data file containing an information record of failures/faults that have an influence on the metrological characteristics. This especially applies to volatile failures that are not recognizable afterwards when the measurement values are used		02185
error of a line measure	R098:1991, 2.3	the algebraic difference between the nominal value of the length of the line measure and its conventional true value		01153
error of indicated volume	R080-1:2009, 2.11	difference between the indicated volume (V_i) of the tank or compartment and the true volume (V_t).		02250
error of indication	R129:2000, 2.23	the indication of a measuring instrument minus the true value of the corresponding input quantity	VIM:1993, 5.20.	01722
error of indication	R142:2008, 2.4(annex 6)	difference of indication of a measuring system and the true value of the measurand		02118
error of indication (E)	R061-1:2004, T.4.2.1	indication of a weighing instrument minus the (conventional) true value of the mass *[based on VIM:1993, 5.20]*		00798
error of the pressure measurement	R110:1994, 2.4.4	the result of a pressure measurement minus the (conventional) true value of the measured pressure		01432
Evaluation Report	D030:2008, 3 - G.3-1	report, issued by an Issuing Authority, that includes the Partial Test Reports or the Test Report and assesses the conformity of the measuring instrument to the stated requirements		02164
evaluator	D029:2008, 3 - G.3-2	person on the staff of the certification body who is in charge of the type evaluation of a measuring instrument		02156

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
event	D031:2008, 3.1.20	action in which a modification of a measuring instrument parameter, adjustment factor or update of software module is made		02187
event counter	D031:2008, 3.1.21	non resettable counter that increments each time an event occurs		02188
event-counter	R021:2007, 2.2.3	non-resettable counter device that increments each time device-specific parameters (2.2.8.3) are changed. The reference number of the counter at the time of initial or subsequent verification is fixed and secured by appropriate hardware or software means		00346
evidential breath analyzer (EBA)	R126:1998, 3.1	an instrument which measures the mass concentration of ethanol by analyzing deep lung air, usable for evidential purposes		01662
examination	B003:2003, 2.8	(official) visual inspection of an instrument or device and relevant documentation to ensure that some specified requirements are met		00086
examination	B010-1:2004, 3.15	official visual inspection of an instrument or device and relevant documentation to assure that some specified requirements are met		00106
examination	D030:2008, 3 - G.3-1	visual inspection of an instrument or device and relevant documentation to ensure that some specified requirements are met	(OIML B 3)	02160
examination of a measuring instrument	D015:1986, 2.4	All the operations carried out with a view to establishing that the measuring instrument conforms either to the requirements of the regulations for verification or to the recommendations of a standard or to technical specifications [VML 2.3]		00261
executable code	D031:2008, 3.1.22	file installed on the computer system of the measuring instrument, electronic device, or sub-assembly (EPROM, hard disk, etc.). This code is interpreted by the microprocessor and transposed into certain logical, arithmetical, decoding, or data transporting operations		02189

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
expanded (measurement) uncertainty	R099-1:2008, 3.22	product of a combined standard measurement uncertainty and a factor larger than the number one	(VIM:2007, 2.35)	02355
expanded uncertainty	R060:2000, 2.4.3	quantity defining an interval about the result of a measurement that may be expected to encompass a large fraction of the distribution of values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand. [*Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement*, BIPM, IEC, IFCC, ISO, IUPAC, IUPAP, OIML, 1993]		00730
expansion chamber	R133:2002, 3.4	enlargement at the upper end of the capillary to provide protection against possible bulb distension or breakage as a result of excessive liquid and gas pressures when a thermometer is exposed to a temperature greater than its working range		01777
expansion volume	R080-1:2009, 2.8	difference between total and nominal capacity		02247
extended displaying device	R076-1:2006, T.2.6	device temporarily changing the actual scale interval, *d*, to a value less than the verification scale interval, *e*, following a manual command		00917
extended indicating device	R051-1:2006, T.2.9.2	device that temporarily changes the actual scale interval, *d*, to a value less than the verification interval, *e*, following a manual command		00603
extension interval of self-indication	R076-1:2006, T.3.1.5	value by which it is possible to extend the range of self-indication within the weighing range		00944
external floating roof	R125:1998, T.11	a tank roof which forms part of the external surfaces of the tank but which floats freely on the surface of the liquid, except at low levels when the weight of the roof is taken on its supports on the tank bottom		01627

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
false radiation fraction	R135:2004, 2.23	fraction of the signal recorded by the detector for radiation of all wavelengths outside the 1.01-fold of the one-hundredth value width out of the total signal at a particular wavelength setting	1. The false radiation fraction has the dimension one and is expressed with the derived coherent SI unit one (1). 2. Radiation entering the spectrophotometer from the outside through leaks is not included by this concept. 3. Adapted from [5], clause 5.3.	01862
family	R076-1:2006, T.3.5	identifiable group of weighing instruments or modules belonging to the same manufactured type that have the same design features and metrological principles for measurement (for example the same type of indicator, the same type of design of load cell and load transmitting device) but which may differ in some metrological and technical performance characteristics (e.g. Max, Min, *e*, *d*, accuracy class, etc.). The concept of a "family" primarily aims to reduce the testing required at type examination. It does not preclude the possibility of listing more than one family in one Certificate [adapted from OIML B 3: 2003, 2.3]		00956
family of measuring instruments	B003:2003, 2.3	identifiable group of measuring instruments belonging to the same manufactured type within the same category that have the same design features and metrological principles for measurement but which may differ in some metrological and technical performance characteristics, as defined in the relevant Recommendation		00081

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
family of meters	R137-1:2006, 2.1.13	group of meters of different sizes and/or different flowrates, in which all the meters shall have the following characteristics: • the same manufacturer; • geometric similarity of the measuring part; • the same metering principle; • roughly the same ratios Q_{max}/Q_{min} and Q_{max}/Q_t; • the same accuracy class; • the same electronic device for each meter size; • a similar standard of design and component assembly; and • the same materials for those components that are critical to the performance of the meter		01936
family of modules	B003:2003, 2.5	identifiable group of modules belonging to the same manufactured type that have similar design features but may differ in some metrological and technical performance requirements as defined in the relevant Recommendation		00083
fast response meter	R075-1:2002, 4.2	meter suitable for heat-exchange circuits with rapid dynamic variations in the exchanged heat		00852
fault	D011:2004, 3.9	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument	(1) Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic measuring instrument. (2) From the definition it follows that in this Document, a "fault" is a numerical value which is expressed either in a unit of measurement or as a relative value, for instance as a percentage.	00232
fault	D031:2008, 3.1.23	defect that has an impact on the properties or functions of the measuring instrument or that causes an error of indication greater than the MPE	[adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.9]	02190

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
fault	R049-1:2006, 2.2.9	difference between the error (of indication) and the intrinsic error of a water meter [adapted from OIML D 11]		00431
fault	R050-1:1997, T.5.4	the difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a belt weigher	Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument.	00528
fault	R051-1:2006, T.4.3.8	difference between the error of indication of an instrument and the intrinsic error	Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument.	00661
fault	R060:2000, 2.4.4	difference between the load cell error and the load cell intrinsic error (see 2.4.8)		00731
Fault	R061-1:2004, T.4.2.5	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument	Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument.	00805
fault	R075-1:2002, 4.10.1	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of the instrument		00864
fault	R076-1:2006, T.5.5.5	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of an instrument	Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument.	00981
fault	R080-1:2009, 2.48	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument	1. Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic measuring instrument. 2. From the definition it follows that in this Recommendation, a "fault" is a numerical value which is expressed either in a unit of measurement or as a relative value, for instance in %.	02287
fault	R081:1998, 3.23	the difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring system		01032

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
fault	R085-1:2008, 3.32	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of an ALG	principally a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an ALG.	02330
fault	R099-1:2008, 3.20	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of the instrument	(OIML D 11:2004, 3.9)	02353
fault	R105:1993, T.19	the difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring system		01234
fault	R106-1:1997, T.4.2.4	the difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a weighing instrument	(1) Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument. (2) From the definition it follows that in this Recommendation a “fault” is a numerical value.	01296
fault	R107-1:2007, T.4.5.5	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of an instrument [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.9]	1. Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument. 2. From the definition it follows that in this Recommendation a “fault” is a numerical value.	01391
fault	R125:1998, T.27	the difference between the error indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument	Principally a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in, or flowing through, an electronic measuring instrument.	01644
fault	R129:2000, 2.27	the difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument	Principally a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in, or flowing through, an electronic measuring instrument.	01726
fault	R134:2003, T.4.2.4	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a weighing instrument	1: Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument. 2: From the definition it follows that in this Recommendation a “fault” is a numerical value.	01824

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
fault	R135:2004, 2.29	difference between the error and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument (here a spectrophotometer)	[OIML D 11, 3.9]	01868
fault	R136-1:2004, T.4.5	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument Principally, a fault is the result of an undesired change of data contained in or flowing through an electronic instrument. In this Recommendation a "fault" is a numerical value.		01908
fault	R139:2007, T.3.11	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring system		02020
fault	R140:2007, T.2.16	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring system or of its constituent elements		02082
fault	R143:2009, 2.17	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of measuring instrument	1. Random errors presenting momentary variations in the indication but which cannot be interpreted, recorded or transmitted as measuring results are considered to be insignificant faults. 2. (OIML D 11:2004, 3.9)	02143
fault detection output	R060:2000, 2.4.5	electrical representation issued by the load cell indicating that a fault condition exists		00732
fault Δe	R137-1:2006, 2.2.10	difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error of a measuring system or of its constituent elements	1. In practice this is the difference between the error of the meter observed during or after a test, and the error of the meter prior to this test, performed under reference conditions. 2. [OIML D 11, 3.9]	01946
feed control device	R061-1:2004, T.2.1.4.1	device which regulates the rate of feed of the feeding device		00767
feeding device	R061-1:2004, T.2.1.3	device which provides a supply of product from bulk to the weighing unit. It may operate in one or more stages		00764
field of view	R141:2008, 2.7	solid angle within which the thermogram is formed		02111

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
field surveillance ("in-service surveillance")	D009:2004, 2.27	form of metrological supervision aimed at establishing that a measuring instrument in use in the field complies with the statutory requirements	*Note on the relation between market and field surveillance:* Where a conformity assessment of a measuring instrument indicates that the findings can be directly related to the responsibilities of manufacturers or their representatives, the matter should be dealt with by market surveillance.	00209
fill	R061-1:2004, T.1.3	one load, or more loads combined, that make up the predetermined mass		00752
fill setting device	R061-1:2004, T.2.4.1.2	device which allows the setting of the preset value of the fill		00768
filling orifice	R138:2007, 2.10	opening in the cask wall defined by its section and the thickness of the cask walls		01987
filter	R117-1:2007, T.f.2	device suitable for protecting the meter and additional devices from being damaged by foreign particles		01566
filter unit	R099-1:2008, 3.3	device that removes particles from the exhaust gas sample		02335
final feed cut-off device	R061-1:2004, T.2.1.4.3	device which controls the cut-off of the final feed so that the average mass of the fills corresponds to the preset value. This device may include an adjustable compensation for the material in flight		00769
final feed time	R061-1:2004, T.3.6	time taken to complete the last stage of delivery of the product to a load receptor		00788
final position	R053:1982, T	position of the reference point at a pressure equal to the nominal pressure		00687
final weight value	R051-1:2006, T.3.2.4.3	weight value that is achieved when the instrument is completely at rest and balanced, with no disturbances affecting the indication		00633

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
final weight value	R076-1:2006, T.4.6	weight value that is achieved when the instrument is completely at rest and balanced, with no disturbances affecting the indication		00962
final weight value	R107-1:2007, T.3.4	weight value that is achieved when an automatic operation is ended and the instrument is completely at rest and balanced, with no disturbances affecting the indication	This definition is only applicable to static weighing and not to dynamic weighing.	01366
first element of an indicating device	R049-1:2006, 2.2.13	element which, in an indicating device comprising several elements, carries the graduated scale with the verification scale interval		00435
first element of an indicating device	R117-1:2007, T.f.3	element which, in an indicating device comprising several elements, carries the graduated scale with the smallest scale interval		01567
fixed legally relevant software part	D031:2008, 3.1.24	part of the legally relevant software that is and remains identical in the executable code to that of the approved type	This part is responsible for monitoring the software update (loading software, authentication, integrity checking, installation and activation).	02191
flow indicating device	R050-1:1997, T.3.8.4	a device that indicates the instantaneous flowrate either as the mass of the product conveyed in unit time or as a percentage of the maximum flowrate		00509
flow measuring device	R140:2007, T.1.2	part of the meter that converts the volume or mass flow of the gas to be measured into signals for the calculator. It includes the sensor and the measuring transducer		02040
flow sensor	R075-1:2002, 3.4.1	a sub-assembly through which the heat-conveying liquid flows, at either the flow or return of a heatexchange circuit, and which emits a signal, which is a function of the volume or the mass or the volumetric or mass flow rate		00847
flow sensor or volume sensor	R049-1:2006, 2.1.3	part of the water meter (such as a disc, piston, wheel, turbine element, electromagnetic coil, or other transducer) which senses the flowrate or volume of water passing through the meter	.	00413

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
flow sensor or volume sensor	R049-2:2006, 2.9	part of the water meter (such as a disc, piston, wheel, turbine element, or electromagnetic coil) that senses the flow rate or volume of water passing through the meter	The measurement transducer includes the flow sensor or volume sensor.	00474
flowrate regulating device	R050-1:1997, T.3.8.6	a device intended to ensure a programmed flowrate		00511
flowrate, *Q*	R049-1:2006, 2.3.1	quotient of the actual volume of water passing through the water meter and the time taken for this volume to pass through the water meter		00438
flowrate, *Q*	R137-1:2006, 2.3.1	quotient of the actual quantity of gas passing through the gas meter and the time taken for this quantity to pass through the gas meter		01957
focimeter	R093:1999, 3.1	instrument that is used to measure vertex powers and prismatic effects of spectacle and contact lenses, to orientate and mark uncut lenses, and to verify the correct mounting of lenses in spectacle frames		01124
foot crank ergometers with controlled braking power	R128:2000, 3.2	foot crank ergometers with controlled braking power are ergometers whose input power at the crankshaft is independent of the rotational frequency within a specified working range		01693
foot crank ergometers with controlled braking torque	R128:2000, 3.3	foot crank ergometers with controlled braking torque are ergometers whose braking torque is independent of the rotational frequency. Their input power at the crankshaft is proportional to the rotational frequency		01694
foot crank length *L*	R128:2000, 3.6	the foot crank length *L* is the length between the center C of the crank bearing and the center of the pedal shaft (see Fig. 1)		01697
force measuring instrument	R065:2006, 3.3	instrument that measures the force applied by the force generating device of a material testing machine		00820
forward elastic characteristic	R053:1982, T	relation between the displacement of the reference point and pressure, when the pressure increases		00680
free rotation time of the piston	R110:1994, 2.1.5	the time during which the piston rotates freely after spinning to a specified rotation rate, until it stops		01424

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
free trade area	D009:2004, 2.14	area in which two or more countries have harmonized legislation or established some other legal means, on a national basis, to facilitate free cross-border movement of products and services that are affected by legal metrological control	Such harmonized legislation may rely on conformity assessment procedures where, apart from public authorities, first party bodies (manufacturers) and other private bodies, carry out certain functions as third parties.	00196
front vertex power	R093:1999, 3.7.2	reciprocal of the paraxial value of the front vertex focal length measured in metres		01132
fuel dispenser	R117-1:2007, T.f.4	measuring system intended for the refuelling of motor vehicles, small boats and small aircraft		01568
full draught weighing	R106-1:1997, T.3.1.1	weighing a wagon that is entirely supported on the load receptor(s)		01273
full draught weighing	R134:2003, T.3.1.1	determination of the mass of a vehicle that is entirely supported on the load receptor(s)		01804
full hose (wet hose)	R080-1:2009, 2.32	hose and/or pipework filled with liquid product prior to and after a transaction. In this case the transfer point is located close to the outlet of the full hose (the transfer point consists of a closing device located in the delivery or receiving line).		02271
full hose measuring system	R117-1:2007, T.f.5	measuring system in which the transfer point consists of a closing device located at or near the end of the delivery hose in measuring systems designed to deliver product (or near the beginning of the receiving hose in a measuring system designed to receive product)		01569

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
gas analytical system	R143:2009, 2.1	assembly to carry out specified gas analytical measurements	1. In this Recommendation a gas analytical system means a system that continuously measures the volume fraction of sulfur dioxide by analyzing the gas samples taken directly from the pipe or gas duct of an industrial enterprise, which includes a means for sampling and sample preparation (in the case of extractive sampling), a gas analyzer, means for accumulation, processing and storage of measurement results, means for control and adjustment of the main components of the system, an interface to connect devices measuring the gas flow parameters of exhaust emissions, and gas and electric lines of communication. 2. (ISO 7504:2001)	02123
gas analyzer	R143:2009, 2.4	assembly which enables qualitative and/or quantitative determinations (measurements) of substances on the basis of their chemical or physical properties	(ISO 7504: 2001)	02126
gas elimination device	R117-1:2007, T.g.1	device used to remove any air, gas, or vapor contained in the liquid. There are several different types of gas elimination devices, including gas separators, gas extractors, and special gas extractors		01570
gas extractor	R117-1:2007, T.g.1.2	gas elimination device used to extract air or gases accumulated in the supply line of the meter in the form of pockets that are no more than slightly mixed with the liquid		01572
gas handling system	R099-1:2008, 3.4	all instrument components, from the sampling probe to the gas sample outlet, through which the exhaust gas sample is conveyed by the pump		02336

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
gas handling system	R143:2009, 2.6	all components of the gas analytical system, from the sampling probe to the tube of the gas sample outlet, through which the gas samples, including the Calibration Gas Mixture (hereafter termed "CGM") and the zero gas, are conveyed by the pump		02128
gas indicator	R117-1:2007, T.g.2	device that allows easy detection of any air or gas bubbles that may be present in the liquid flow		01575
gas meter	R137-1:2006, 2.1.1	instrument intended to measure, memorize and display the quantity of gas passing the flow sensor at operating conditions		01924
gas sample	R143:2009, 2.23	gas taken from the pipe or gas duct of the stationary source of emissions, conveyed to the gas analyzer for analysis		02149
gas separator	R117-1:2007, T.g.1.1	gas elimination device used for continuously separating, and removing, any mixed air or gases contained in the liquid		01571
gauge hatch	R095:1990, T.3	an opening in the upper part of the tank to allow the height of the liquid level in the tank to be measured		01139
gauge hatch (dip-hatch)	R071:2008, 3.3	opening in the top of a tank through which dipping and sampling operations are carried out		02227
gauge mark	R138:2007, 2.9	mark, generally a line that indicates the nominal capacity V_n		01986
gauge pressure	R101:1991, T.1	a pressure greater than ambient pressure, the latter being considered as the datum point		01203
gauge pressure	R109:1993, 2.1	a pressure greater than ambient pressure		01411
gauge reference length	R085-1:2008, 3.18	distance between the dipping datum point and the zero point of the ALG		02316
general totalization indicating device	R050-1:1997, T.3.7.1	a device that indicates the overall total of the mass of all the loads conveyed		00500
grading instrument	R051-1:2006, T.1.5	instrument which assigns a weighing result to a predetermined range of mass to determine a tariff or toll	*Examples:* postal scales, garbage weighers.	00568

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
grading instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.2.13	instrument which assigns a weighing result to a predetermined range of mass to determine a tariff or toll		00888
graduated instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.2.1	instrument allowing the direct reading of the complete or partial weighing result		00876
graduated zone	R095:1990, T.13	the range of volumes between the dead stock and the total capacity		01149
gross mass	R125:1998, T.14	the gross mass is the mass of the liquid determined by the measuring instrument (measured mass) as well as the mass of the liquid below the transducer and includes water and sediment entrained in the liquid. It does not include the mass of vapor above the liquid, the mass of the floating roof (if fitted), nor the mass of the free bottom sediment and water		01630
gross value, G or B	R051-1:2006, T.3.2.1	indication of the weight value of a load on an instrument, with no tare or preset tare device in operation		00628
gross value, G or B	R076-1:2006, T.5.2.1	indication of the weight value of a load on an instrument, with no tare or preset tare device in operation		00967
hand refractometer	R108:1993, 2.2	hand refractometers and Abbe refractometers are instruments in which the liquid sample is applied manually to the measuring surface, the indication being read from a scale		01407
hand-held instrument	R099-1:2008, 3.36	type of instrument that is designed for hand-held transportation with its standard accessories by one person, and that rests on a suitable surface during use		02371
hash function	D031:2008, 3.1.25	(mathematical) function which maps values from a large (possibly very large) domain into a smaller range. A “good” hash function is such that the results of applying the function to a (large) set of values in the domain will be evenly distributed (and apparently at random) over the range	[ISO/IEC 9594-8:2001]	02192

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
hazardous waste site	D022:1991, 3.8	a location containing hazardous chemical wastes that can affect or have the potential to affect a larger surrounding area. This applies to any site of uncontrolled hazardous waste dumping, a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility, or a location of accidental hazardous or toxic chemical spills or fires		00153
hectolitre mass (of a given batch of grain)	R015:1974, 1.1	the mass of that amount of grain required to fill a specified receptacle	This property depends not only on the intrinsic quality of the grain in question, but also on its moisture content, the capacity, shape and dimensions of the receptacle used to measure its volume, and the way in which the receptacle is filled. It is therefore determined : from the mass of grain in a specified condition which is required to MI a receptacle of 20 litres and of specified shape and dimensions, the receptacle being filled with the grain under specified conditions. The hectolitre mass is then obtained by dividing the mass of the grain in kilograms by the volume of the receptacle in hectolitres ; it is thus expressed in kilograms per hectolitre.	00304
humidity symbol	R060:2000, 2.2.2	symbol assigned to a load cell that indicates the conditions of humidity under which the load cell has been tested		00709
hybrid instrument	R075-1:2002, 3.3	a heat meter - often called a “compact” instrument - which for the purpose of type approval and verification, can be treated as a combined instrument as defined in 3.2. However, after verification, its subassemblies shall be treated as inseparable		00845
hysteresis	R053:1982, T	difference between the values of displacement of the reference point for a given value of pressure, obtained for decreasing and increasing pressures		00683

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
hysteresis error	R060:2000, 2.4.6	difference between load cell output readings for the same applied load, one reading obtained by increasing the load from minimum load, D_{min}, and the other by decreasing the load from maximum load, D_{max}		00733
hysteresis error	R101:1991, T.8	the difference between the indications of the instrument when the same pressure (except pressures at the lower and upper limits of the measuring range) is reached by increasing or decreasing the pressure		01210
hysteresis error	R109:1993, 2.6	the difference between the indication of the instrument when the same pressure (except pressures at the lower and upper limits of the measuring range) is reached by increasing or decreasing the pressure		01416
inadequate prepackage (also called a non-conforming prepackage)	R087:2004, 2.4	prepackage with an individual prepackage error (see 2.5) less than the nominal quantity (also called a negative error)		01111
incident flux (Φ_0)	R135:2004, 2.2	radiant luminous flux of the radiation striking an external surface of the medium	1. ISO 6286, Table 1, No. 1. 2. The coherent SI unit is the watt (W).	01841
inclination sensor	R080-1:2009, 2.26	measuring device for the pitch and roll angles		02265
inclusive of conveyor	R050-1:1997, T.2.1.2	a load receptor that includes an entire conveyor		00485
indicated quantity	R117-1:2007, T.q.1.2	total volume or mass indicated by the meter		01593
indicated value (of a quantity)	R137-1:2006, 2.2.2	value Y_i of a quantity, as indicated by the meter		01938
indicated volume, V_i	R049-1:2006, 2.2.2	volume of water indicated by the meter, corresponding to the actual volume		00424
indicated volume, V_i	R080-1:2009, 2.10	value of volume provided by the volume measuring system		02249

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
indicating device	R035-1:2007, 2.2.5	part of the measure which displays the measurement result either continuously or on demand. An electronic indicating device shall comprise of a sensor, transducer, calculator and indicator		00371
indicating device	R049-1:2006, 2.1.5	part of the meter which displays the measurement results either continuously or on demand	A printing device which provides an indication at the end of the measurement is not an indicating device.	00415
indicating device	R081:1998, 3.8	a part of the meter that is capable of displaying continuously the measurement results	A printing device that provides an indication at the end of the measurement is not an indicating device.	01017
indicating device	R085-1:2008, 3.8	part of the ALG that displays or prints the measuring result	For the application of this Recommendation the meaning of "indicating device" is broader than the general meaning in other OIML Recommendations (a printing device is considered as such).	02306
indicating device	R105:1993, T.13.3	a device that displays the data transmitted from the calculator		01226
indicating device	R106-1:1997, T.2.3	the part of the instrument that displays the value of a weighing result in units of mass		01267
indicating device	R117-1:2007, T.i.1	part of the meter that displays the measurement results	(see also Annex B)	01576
indicating device	R134:2003, T.2.3	part of the instrument that displays the value of a weighing result in units of mass		01796
indicating device	R136-1:2004, T.2.4	part of the measuring device that displays the value of a measuring result in units of area		01892
indicating device	R137-1:2006, 2.1.7	part of the gas meter which displays the measurement results, either continuously or on demand	1. A printing device, which provides an indication at the end of the measurement, is not an indicating device. 2. [VIM:1993, 4.12, adapted]	01930

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
indicating device	R139:2007, T.1.4	part of the meter which displays continuously the measurement results	A printing device which provides an indication at the end of the measurement is not an indicating device.	01992
indicating device	R140:2007, T.1.4	part of a measuring instrument that displays the measurement results		02044
indicating device (of a weighing instrument)	R051-1:2006, T.2.9	part of the load-measuring device that displays the value of a weighing result in units of mass and may additionally display: - the difference between the mass of an article and a reference value; - the mean value and/or the standard deviation of a number of consecutive weighings		00601
indicating device (of a weighing instrument)	R061-1:2004, T.2.3	part of the load measuring device that displays the value of a weighing result in units of mass and which may additionally display: The difference between the mass of a load and a reference value; and/or The value of the fill(s) and/or related quantities or parameters of a number of consecutive weighings		00775
indicating device with a differentiated scale division	R051-1:2006, T.2.9.1	digital indicating device of which the last figure after the decimal sign is clearly differentiated from the other figures		00602
indicating device with a differentiated scale division	R076-1:2006, T.2.5.4	digital indicating device of which the last figure after the decimal sign is clearly differentiated from other figures		00916
indicating unit	R114:1995, 2.4	an indicating unit is the component of a thermometer that processes the output signal of the temperature sensor and displays the measured temperature		01508
indicating unit	R115:1995, 2.3	an indicating unit is the component of a thermometer that processes the output signal of the temperature sensor and displays the measured temperature		01511
indication (of a measuring instrument)	R107-1:2007, T.4.1	value of a quantity provided by a measuring instrument [VIM: 1993, 3.2]	“Indication”, “indicate” or “indicating” include both displaying, and/or printing.	01374

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
indication by adding mass values and calculating pressure	R110:1994, 2.3.2	the indication obtained by adding the mass values of the loaded weights and making the relevant calculation of the value of the measured pressure		01428
indication by adding pressure values	R110:1994, 2.3.1	the indication obtained by adding the pressure values stated on the loaded weights		01427
indication of an instrument	R051-1:2006, T.1.10	value of a quantity provided by a measuring instrument		00573
indications of an instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.3	value of a quantity provided by a measuring instrument	"Indication", "indicate" or "indicating" includes both displaying and/or printing.	00889
indicator	R051-1:2006, T.2.7.2	electronic device of an instrument that may perform the analog-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, and which further processes the data, and displays the weighing result in units of mass		00586
indicator	R076-1:2006, T.2.2.2	electronic device of an instrument that may perform the analog-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, and which further processes the data, and displays the weighing result in units of mass		00898
indicator	R107-1:2007, T.2.7.2	electronic device of an instrument that may perform the analog-to-digital conversion of the output signal of the load cell, and that further processes the data, and displays the weighing result in units of mass		01343
indicator	R125:1998, T.8	a device which displays the mass calculated by the processor and other quantities. It may or may not be part of the processor		01622
indicator	R129:2000, 2.5	a device which displays the dimensions measured and the associated quantities calculated by the processor. It may or may not be associated with the processor		01704
indirect method (verification)	R039:2006, 2.10	process for verifying that the hardness measuring performance of the Rockwell hardness machine is within maximum permissible errors by conducting hardness measurements using reference test blocks		00388

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
individual prepackage error	R087:2004, 2.5	difference between the actual quantity of product in a prepackage and its nominal quantity		01114
influence factor	D011:2004, 3.13.1	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of a measuring instrument specified in the relevant Recommendation		00237
influence factor	R035-1:2007, 2.3.2	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		00375
influence factor	R049-1:2006, 2.4.2	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the water meter, as specified in this Recommendation		00450
influence factor	R050-1:1997, T.6.1.1	an influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the belt weigher		00531
influence factor	R051-1:2006, T.5.1.1	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		00665
influence factor	R060:2000, 2.5.1.2	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the load cell. (For example, a specific temperature or a specific power voltage in which the load cell can be tested).		00747
influence factor	R061-1:2004, T.5.1.1	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the filling instrument		00810
influence factor	R075-1:2002, 4.7	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions		00857
influence factor	R076-1:2006, T.6.1.1	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		00987
influence factor	R080-1:2009, 2.52	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions specified in 5.1.1.		02291
influence factor	R081:1998, 3.26	an influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring system, as specified in this Recommendation		01035

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
influence factor	R085-1:2008, 3.24	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the ALG		02322
influence factor	R099-1:2008, 3.26	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the instrument	Adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.13.1.	02359
influence factor	R105:1993, T.24.1	an influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring system, as specified in this Recommendation		01240
influence factor	R106-1:1997, T.5.1.1	an influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		01302
influence factor	R107-1:2007, T.5.1.1	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.13.1]		01397
influence factor	R124:1997, 4	an influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument specified in the appropriate International Recommendation (D 11 clause T.12.1)		01609
influence factor	R125:1998, T.29.1	an influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument specified in this Recommendation		01647
influence factor	R129:2000, 2.29.1	an influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring instrument, specified in this Recommendation		01729
influence factor	R134:2003, T.5.1.1	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		01829
influence factor	R136-1:2004, T.5.1.1	influence quantity having a value within the specified rated operating conditions of the instrument		01916
influence factor	R137-1:2006, 2.4.2	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the gas meter, as specified in this Recommendation	(OIML D 11, 3.13.1)	01968

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
influence factor	R139:2007, T.4.2	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring system, as specified in this International Recommendation		02023
influence factor	R140:2007, T.3.2	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring system as specified in this Recommendation		02093
influence factot	R117-1:2007, T.i.3	influence quantity having a value within the rated operating conditions of the measuring system, as specified in this Recommendation		01578
influence quantity	D011:2004, 3.13	quantity that is not the measurand but that affects the result of the measurement		00236
influence quantity	R035-1:2007, 2.3.1	quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the values of the measurand or the indication of the instrument		00374
influence quantity	R049-1:2006, 2.4.1	quantity that is not the measurand but which affects the result of the measurement [VIM:1993, 2.7].		00449
influence quantity	R050-1:1997, T.6.1	a quantity that is not the measurand but that affects the value of the measurand or the indication of the belt weigher [*Adapted from VIM:1993, 2.7*].		00530
influence quantity	R051-1:2006, T.5.1	quantity that is not the measurand but that affects the result of the measurement *[VIM:1993, 2.7]]*		00664
influence quantity	R060:2000, 2.5.1	quantity that is not the measurand but that affects the result of the measurement. [VIM:1993, 2.7] (For example, temperature or humidity level at the instant the measurements on the load cell are being observed or recorded.)		00745
influence quantity	R061-1:2004, T.5.1	quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the filling instrument *[based on VIM:1993, 2.7]*		00809

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
influence quantity	R075-1:2002, 4.6	quantity that is not the measurand but that affects the result of the measurement [VIM:1993, 2.7]		00856
influence quantity	R076-1:2006, T.6.1	quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the values of the measurand or the indication of the instrument		00986
influence quantity	R080-1:2009, 2.46	quantity which is not the object of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the tank		02285
influence quantity	R081:1998, 3.25	a quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but that can influence the value of the measurand or the indication of the measuring system (VIM:1993, 2.7).		01034
influence quantity	R085-1:2008, 3.23	quantity which is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the ALG		02321
influence quantity	R099-1:2008, 3.24	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result	(VIM:2007, 2.52)	02357
influence quantity	R105:1993, T.24	a quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the measuring system [VIM:1993, 2.10]		01239
influence quantity	R106-1:1997, T.5.1	a quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the instrument		01301
influence quantity	R107-1:2007, T.5.1	quantity that is not the measurand but that affects the result of the measurement [VIM: 1993, 2.10]	An influence quantity does not affect the actual mass of the load being weighed, but affects the value (weighing result) indicated by the instrument.	01396

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
influence quantity	R117-1:2007, T.1.2	quantity which is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the measuring system		01577
influence quantity	R124:1997, 3	a quantity which is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the measuring instrument (VIM:1993, clause 2.7 or D 11 clause T.12)		01608
influence quantity	R125:1998, T.29	a quantity which is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the measuring instrument (VIM:1993, 2.7)		01646
influence quantity	R129:2000, 2.29	a quantity that is not the measurand but that affects the result of the measurement		01728
influence quantity	R134:2003, T.5.1	quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the instrument		01828
influence quantity	R136-1:2004, T.5.1	quantity that is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the measurement instrument	[VIM:1993, 2.7]	01915
influence quantity	R137-1:2006, 2.4.1	quantity that is not the measurand but which affects the result of the measurement	(VIM:1993, 2.7)	01967
influence quantity	R139:2007, T.4.1	quantity which is not the subject of the measurement but which influences the value of the measurand or the indication of the measuring system		02022
influence quantity	R140:2007, T.3.1	quantity that is not the measurand but which affects the result of the measurement	(VIM:1993, 2.7)	02092
influence quantity	R143:2009, 2.18	quantity that, in a direct measurement, does not affect the quantity that is actually measured, but that affects the relation between the indication and the measurement result	(VIM:2007, 2.52)	02144

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
initial intrinsic error	D011:2004, 3.8	intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations		00231
initial intrinsic error	R049-1:2006, 2.2.8	intrinsic error of a water meter as determined prior to all performance tests		00430
initial intrinsic error	R050-1:1997, T.5.3	the intrinsic error of a belt weigher as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations		00527
initial intrinsic error	R051-1:2006, T.4.3.4	ntrinsic error of an instrument, as determined prior to the performance and span stability tests		00657
initial intrinsic error	R061-1:2004, T.4.2.3	intrinsic error of a weighing instrument as determined prior to performance and span stability tests		00800
initial intrinsic error	R075-1:2002, 4.9.3	intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability tests		00861
initial intrinsic error	R076-1:2006, T.5.5.3	intrinsic error of an instrument as determined prior to the performance and span stability tests		00979
initial intrinsic error	R080-1:2009, 2.55	intrinsic error as determined prior to each performance tests		02294
initial intrinsic error	R081:1998, 3.21	the error of the instrument as determined prior to any of the performance tests		01030
initial intrinsic error	R085-1:2008, 3.31	intrinsic error of an ALG as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations		02329
initial intrinsic error	R105:1993, T.18	the intrinsic error of a measuring system as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations		01233
initial intrinsic error	R106-1:1997, T.4.2.3	the intrinsic error of an instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations		01295
initial intrinsic error	R107-1:2007, T.4.5.4	intrinsic error of an instrument as determined prior to the performance and span stability tests		01390
initial intrinsic error	R117-1:2007, T.e.4.6	intrinsic error as determined prior to all performance tests		01564

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
initial intrinsic error	R125:1998, T.24	the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests		01641
initial intrinsic error	R129:2000, 2.25	the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests		01724
initial intrinsic error	R134:2003, T.4.2.3	intrinsic error of an instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations		01823
initial intrinsic error	R139:2007, T.3.10	intrinsic error of a measuring system as determined prior to all performance tests		02019
initial intrinsic error	R140:2007, T.2.15	intrinsic error as determined prior to all performance tests		02081
initial position	R053:1982, T	position of the reference point at a pressure equal to zero		00686
initial verification	D009:2004, 2.12	verification of a measuring instrument which has not been verified previously [VIML, 15]		00194
initial verification	D015:1986, 2.5	the verification of a new measuring instrument which has not been verified previously [VML 2.4.2].		00262
initial verification	R111-1:2004, 2.18.1	series of tests and visual examinations carried out before the equipment/weight is put into service to determine whether a weight or weight set has been manufactured to replicate a given type and conforms to that type and to regulations, and that its metrological characteristics lie within the limits required for initial verification of copies of that type. If the weights or weight set pass all the tests and examinations, it is given legal character by its acceptance as evidenced by stamping and/or the issuing of a certificate of verification (Adapted from OIML D 20 *Initial and subsequent verification of measuring instruments and processes* (1988))		01469

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
initial verification of a measuring instrument	D027:2001, 2.5	verification of a measuring instrument which has not been verified previously [VIML, 2.15]		00167
initial zero setting device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.8.4	device for setting the indication to zero automatically at the time the instrument is switched on and before it is ready for use		00615
initial zero-setting device	R061-1:2004, T.2.4.4	device for automatically setting the indication to zero at the time the filling instrument is switched on and before it is ready for use		00780
initial zero-setting device	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.2.4	device for setting the indication to zero automatically at the time the instrument is switched on and before it is ready for use		00923
initial zero-setting device	R107-1:2007, T.2.4.4	device for setting the indication to zero automatically at the time the instrument is switched on and before it is ready for use		01337
initial zero-setting device	R134:2003, T.2.4.1.4	device for setting the indication to zero automatically at the time the instrument is switched on and before it is ready for use		01801
injection device	R082:2006, 3.2	means by which a sample is introduced into the gas chromatographic column		01046
injection device	R083:2006, 3.2	means by which a portion of a sample is introduced into the gas chromatographic column		01062
injection device	R113:1994, 3.1	the means of introducing a sample into the column		01488
injection device for the instrument	R112:1994, 2.1	the means of introducing a sample into the column		01473
in-line meter	R049-2:2006, 2.2	type of water meter fitted into a closed conduit by means of the meter end connections (either threaded or flanged) provided		00467
in-motion (dynamic) test	R106-1:1997, T.6.2	a test with reference wagons that are in motion on the load receptor to determine an error		01307
in-motion test	R134:2003, T.6.2	test with reference vehicles that are in motion on the load receptor to determine an error		01834

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
innage height	R095:1990, T.8	the distance between the dipping datum point and the free surface of the liquid, measured along the vertical measurement axis		01144
input measurement signal	R143:2009, 2.5	measurement signal functionally related to the measurand – the volume fraction of a component to be measured, which enters the input of a measuring instrument, a measuring channel or a separate converter component		02127
inspection	D009:2004, 2.8	function of an investigation to ascertain that the legal requirements related to the matter under investigation are observed.	A more general form of the definition is given in the VIML under 2.21 for inspection of a measuring instrument)	00190
inspection lot (also called a batch)	R087:2004, 2.6	definite quantity of prepackages produced at one time under conditions that are presumed to be uniform and from which a sample is drawn and inspected to determine conformance with specified criteria for acceptance or rejection of the inspection lot as a whole		01115
instability of the calibration characteristic	R048:2004, 2.6	variation in the temperature of a tungsten ribbon. The temperature instability is characterized by a temperature equivalent to the current change in the lamp circuit per 1 hour		00406
installation effect	R140:2007, T.2.19	any difference in performance of the metering module arising between the calibration under ideal conditions and actual conditions of use. This difference may be caused by different flow conditions due to velocity profile, perturbations, or by different working regimes (pulsation, intermittent flow, alternating flow, vibrations, etc.)		02088
instantaneous field of view (IFOV)	R141:2008, 2.8	space angle within which the infrared radiation is detected by one photosensitive element of the photodetector		02112
instantaneous load indicating device	R050-1:1997, T.3.8.3	a device that indicates the percentage of the maximum capacity (Max) or the mass of the load acting on the weighing unit at a given time		00508

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
instrument that weighs dynamically	R051-1:2006, T.3.4.6	instrument that operates with a non-stable equilibrium based measuring system during the mass determining process while the load transport system is in motion (e.g. where the load transport system is moving; checkweighers fitted with a load receptor on which the load slides; or vehicle mounted or incorporated catchweighers where the load receptor is in motion)		00646
instrument that weighs statically	R051-1:2006, T.3.4.5	instrument that operates with a stable equilibrium (T.3.2.5) based measuring system during the mass determining process, when the load transport system has stopped or, in the case of vehicle mounted or incorporated catchweighers, when the load receptor is stationary		00645
instrument with price scales	R076-1:2006, T.1.2.7	instrument that indicates the price to pay by means of price charts or scales related to a range of unit prices		00882
instrumental drift	R143:2009, 2.24	continuous or incremental change over time in the indication, due to changes in the metrological properties of a measuring instrument.	1. In this Recommendation, “drift” means a change in the indication which occurs during a stated period of time at a given concentration of SO2 in a sample to be analyzed. 2. (VIM:2007, 4.21)	02150
integrity of programs, data, or parameters	D031:2008, 3.1.26	assurance that the programs, data, or parameters have not been subjected to any unauthorized or unintended changes while in use, transfer, storage, repair or maintenance		02193
intercomparison solution	R135:2004, 2.15	solution used in an external quality assessment scheme. The assigned reference value of absorbance of this solution is known to the external quality assessment scheme organizer only		01854
interface	D031:2008, 3.1.27	shared boundary between two functional units, defined by various characteristics pertaining to the functions, physical interconnections, signal exchanges, and other characteristics of the units, as appropriate	[ISO 2382-9:1995]	02194

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
interface	R021:2007, 2.2.5	electronic, optical, radio or other hardware and software connection means that enables information to be automatically passed between several measuring instruments or devices or between several different software modules		00348
interface	R107-1:2007, T.2.9	electronic, optical, radio or other hardware or software that enables information to be automatically passed between instruments and modules		01354
intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	D011:2004, 3.18.1.2	automatic checking facility that operates at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles		00246
intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	R049-1:2006, 2.5.7	automatic checking facility operating at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles		00463
intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	R080-1:2009, 2.59	automatic checking facility that operates at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles		02298
intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	R081:1998, 3.30	an automatic checking facility that operates at least once, either at the beginning or end of each measurement operation		01039
intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	R085-1:2008, 3.13	automatic checking facility that operates at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles		02311
intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	R099-1:2008, 3.30.2	automatic checking facility operating at certain time intervals or per fixed number of measurement cycles	Adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.18.1.2.	02365
intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	R105:1993, T.30.2	an automatic checking facility that operates at least once at the beginning of each measurement operation		01249
intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	R117-1:2007, T.c.2.3	automatic checking facility operating at least once, either at the beginning or at the end of each measurement operation		01543
intermittent automatic checking facility (Type I)	R125:1998, T.34.1.2	an automatic checking facility operating at certain time intervals or over a fixed number of measurement cycles		01656
intermittent automatic checking facility (type I)	R139:2007, T.5.7	automatic checking facility operating at least once, either at the beginning or at the end of each measurement operation		02037
intermittent automatic checking facility (Type I)	R140:2007, T.4.5	automatic checking facility intervening at certain time or quantity intervals		02103

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
internal adjustment facility	R099-1:2008, 3.12	facility to adjust the instrument to a designated value without the use of an external reference gas		02345
internal adjustment means	R143:2009, 2.10	means to adjust the gas analyzer without the use of a CGM		02136
internal audit	B010-1:2004, 3.23	systematic examination against specified requirements by personnel, not being directly responsible for the activity, to determine whether activities related to an agreed arrangement are implemented effectively and are suitable to achieve the stated objectives		00114
internal floating roof	R125:1998, T.12	a tank roof which floats freely on the surface of the liquid in a tank fitted with a fixed external roof. At low levels the weight of the roof is taken on its supports on the tank bottom		01628
interruptible / noninterruptible measuring system	R105:1993, T.23	a measuring system is considered as interruptible/noninterruptible when the liquid flow can/cannot be stopped, easily and rapidly		01238
interruptible and non-interruptible measuring system	R117-1:2007, T.i.4	an interruptible measuring system is a measuring system in which the liquid flow can be stopped easily and rapidly (this does not include an emergency stop). In other cases the measuring system is considered to be non-interruptible		01579
intrinsic error	D011:2004, 3.7	error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions [VIM, 5.24]		00230
intrinsic error	D031:2008, 3.1.28	error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions	[VIM:1993, 5.24; OIML D 11:2004, 3.7]	02195
intrinsic error	R049-1:2006, 2.2.7	error (of indication) of a water meter determined under reference conditions [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.24]		00429
intrinsic error	R050-1:1997, T.5.2	the error of a belt weigher, determined under reference conditions [*VIM:1993, 5.24*]		00526

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
intrinsic error	R051-1:2006, T.4.3.3	error of an instrument, determined under reference conditions *[VIM:1993 5.24]*		00656
intrinsic error	R061-1:2004, T.4.2.2	error of a weighing instrument, determined under reference conditions *[based on VIM:1993, 5.24]*		00799
intrinsic error	R076-1:2006, T.5.5.2	error of an instrument determined under reference conditions [VIM: 1993, 5.4]		00978
intrinsic error	R080-1:2009, 2.54	error (of the indicated volume) of a measuring system used under reference conditions		02293
intrinsic error	R081:1998, 3.20	the error of a measuring system under reference conditions		01029
intrinsic error	R085-1:2008, 3.30	error of an ALG determined under reference conditions		02328
intrinsic error	R099-1:2008, 3.18	error of a measuring instrument determined under reference conditions		02351
intrinsic error	R105:1993, T.17	the error of a measuring system used under reference conditions [VIM:1993, 5.27]		01232
intrinsic error	R106-1:1997, T.4.2.2	the error of an instrument under reference conditions		01294
intrinsic error	R107-1:2007, T.4.5.3	error of an instrument, determined under reference conditions [VIM: 1993, 5.24]		01389
intrinsic error	R117-1:2007, T.e.4.5	error (of indication) of a measuring system or its components used under reference conditions		01563
intrinsic error	R124:1997, 8	the error of an instrument used under reference conditions (VIM:1993, clause 5.24 or D 11 clause T.6)		01613
intrinsic error	R125:1998, T.23	the error of a measuring instrument used under reference conditions (VIM:1993, 5.24)		01640

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
intrinsic error	R129:2000, 2.24	the error of a measuring instrument determined under reference conditions	VIM:1993, 5.24.	01723
intrinsic error	R134:2003, T.4.2.2	error of an instrument under reference conditions		01822
intrinsic error	R135:2004, 2.28	error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions	1. The initial intrinsic error is the intrinsic error of a measuring instrument as determined prior to performance tests and durability evaluations (see 2.32). [VIM:1993, 5.24]	01867
intrinsic error	R136-1:2004, T.4.2	error of a measuring instrument determined under reference conditions	[VIM:1993, 5.24]	01905
intrinsic error	R137-1:2006, 2.2.9	error determined under reference conditions		01945
intrinsic error	R139:2007, T.3.9	error of a measuring system determined under reference conditions		02018
intrinsic error	R140:2007, T.2.14	error determined under reference conditions		02080
intrinsic error	R143:2009, 2.14	error of a gas analyzer, determined under reference conditions		02140
intrinsic error (of a measuring instrument)	R075-1:2002, 4.9.2	error of a measuring instrument, determined under reference conditions [VIM:1993, 5.24].		00860
investigation	D009:2004, 2.6	function of metrological supervision consisting of a systematic examination to determine compliance with legal requirements		00188
irregular shaped object	R129:2000, 2.11	any object other than a rectangular box		01710

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
Issuing Authority	B003:2003, 2.13	certifying body or person in an OIML Member State, designated by its CIML Member that issues OIML Certificates of Conformity according to the rules of the OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments	(1) A CIML Member may be responsible for an Issuing Authority. (2) A list of all Issuing Authorities in the various Member States is maintained by the BIML and is permanently available to Member States and other interested parties on the OIML web site and on request. (3) The Issuing Authority that issues OIML Certificates may or may not be the same organization as the national body that issues national type approval certificates and whose responsibilities are governed by national regulations.	00091
Issuing Authority	D030:2008, 3 - G.3-1	any Authority that is responsible for issuing Certificates within a specified system of legal metrology control	In the case of type evaluation, an Issuing Authority may be a national Type Approval Body and/or, for the implementation of the OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA), an OIML Issuing Authority according to 2.13 of OIML B 3 and 3.11 of B 10-1.	02162
jurisdiction	D019:1988, 1.1.7	the sphere within which a particular government or a given agency of such a government has power to make or enforce law or regulation	Examples: The spheres of legal authority of (1) a particular national government, (2) a particular provincial government, (3) the legal metrology agency of a particular country, and (4) the agency of a particular city government charged with enforcing pollution laws.	00131

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
label	R079:1997, 2.3	any written, printed, or graphic matter affixed to, applied to, attached to, blown into, formed or molded into, embossed on, or appearing upon a package containing any product for purposes of branding, identifying, or giving any information with respect to the product or to the contents of the package; however, an inspector's tag or other non-promotional text affixed to or appearing on a product shall not be deemed to be a label that requires the label information prescribed by this Recommendation		00995
laboratory accreditation	D019:1988, 1.1.9	a formal recognition that a testing laboratory is competent to carry out specific tests or specific types of tests.	The genetic term «accreditation» can cover the recognition of both the technical competence and the impartiality of a testing laboratory or only its technical competence. Accreditation is normally awarded following successful laboratory assessment and is followed by appropriate monitoring.	00133
lambda	R099-1:2008, 3.33	dimensionless value representative of the burning efficiency of an engine in terms of the air/fuel ratio in the exhaust gases and determined with a referenced standardized formula		02368
law of Bouguer-Lambert and Beer ($A = \lg(1/\tau) = \varepsilon bc$)	R135:2004, 2.9	absorbance A is proportional to the optical pathlength b and the amount of substance concentration c	1. Conditions for validity: A beam of parallel monochromatic radiation traverses, at normal incidence, an absorbing medium with planeparallel surfaces and which is homogeneous, isotropic, non-luminescent and non-scattering. 2. Adapted from ISO 6286, clause 3.3.	01848
leather	R136-1:2004, T.1.6	material prepared from the hides and skins of animals, by tanning and other ancillary processes, the result of which is a three dimensional, durable and hygroscopic material of varying thickness and softness		01885

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
legal character	D020:1988, 1.2.2	the attribute of a measuring instrument whereby, having fulfilled all the administrative, metrological, and technical requirements of regulations, it is officially recognized to be legal for use in approved applications		00136
legal measuring instrument	D003:1979, 1.	a measuring instrument which conforms to all the prescribed legal requirements		00223
legal metrological control	D009:2004, 2.4	the whole of legal metrology activities which contribute to metrological assurance [VIML, 2.1]	Legal metrological control includes: - legal control of measuring instruments; - metrological supervision; - metrological expertise.	00186
legal metrological control	D027:2001, 2.2	whole of legal metrology activities which contribute to metrological assurance [VIML, 2.1]	Legal metrological control includes: legal control of measuring instruments, metrological supervision, metrological assessment.	00164
legal metrology	D009:2004, 2.1	part of metrology relating to activities which result from statutory requirements and concern measurement, units of measurement, measuring instruments and methods of measurement and which are performed by competent bodies [VIML, 1.2]		00183
legal metrology officer	D014:2004, 2.1	agent appointed by the state or a local authority, or having a similar legal status, responsible for the execution of various tasks defined within the framework of the application of laws and regulations in the field of legal metrology		00118
legally controlled measuring instrument	D009:2004, 2.3	(hereinafter referred to as “measuring instrument”): measuring instrument which conforms to prescribed requirements, in particular legal metrological requirements [VIML, 4.3]	for the purposes of this Document the following instruments may fall under legal control according to national regulations: measuring instruments, coin counting machines, medical measuring instruments, water dispensing machines, timing instruments in vehicle washes.	00185
legally relevant	R021:2007, 2.1.5	part of a measuring instrument, device or software subject to legal control		00342

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
legally relevant parameter	D031:2008, 3.1.30	parameter of a measuring instrument, electronic device, or a sub-assembly subject to legal control. The following types of legally relevant parameters can be distinguished: type-specific parameters and device-specific parameters		02197
legally relevant parameter	R051-1:2006, T.2.8.1	parameter that belongs to the measuring instrument or device, and defines or fulfils functions which are subject to legal control. The following types of legally relevant parameter can be distinguished: type-specific and device-specific	(under T.2.8: Software)	00592
legally relevant parameter	R076-1:2006, T.2.8.2	parameter of a measuring instrument or a module subject to legal control. The following types of legally relevant parameters can be distinguished: type-specific parameters and device-specific parameters		00933
legally relevant parameter	R107-1:2007, T.2.7.7.2	parameter of a measuring instrument or a module subject to legal control. The following types of legally relevant parameters can be distinguished: type-specific parameter and device-specific parameter		01349
legally relevant software	R021:2007, 2.2.8.1	programs, data, type-specific and device-specific parameters that belong to the taximeter, and define or fulfill functions that are subject to legal control		00351
legally relevant software	R076-1:2006, T.2.8.1	programs, data, type-specific and device-specific parameters that belong to the measuring instrument or module, and define or fulfil functions which are subject to legal control	*Examples:* Final results of the measurement, i.e. gross, net and tare / preset tare value (including the decimal sign and the unit), identification of the weighing range and the load receptor (if several load receptors have been used), software identification.	00932
legally relevant software	R099-1:2008, 3.31	any part of the software, including stored parameters, which has an influence on the calculated, displayed, transmitted, or stored measurement result		02366

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
legally relevant software	R107-1:2007, T.2.7.7.1	programs, data, type specific and device specific parameters that belong to the measuring instrument or module, and that define or fulfill functions which are subject to legal control	Examples of legally relevant software are: final results of the weighing including the decimal sign and the unit, identification of the weighing range and the load receptor (if several load receptors have been used).	01348
legally relevant software part	D031:2008, 3.1.31	part of all software modules of a measuring instrument, electronic device, or sub-assembly that is legally relevant		02198
legally relevent	D031:2008, 3.1.29	software/hardware/data or part of the software/hardware/data of a measuring instrument which interferes with properties regulated by legal metrology, e.g. the accuracy of the measurement or the correct functioning of the measuring instrument		02196
lens support	R093:1999, 3.4	aperture on the instrument against which the lens or contact lens is placed for measurement	The focimeter measures the vertex power relative to the surface placed against the lens support.	01127
level sensor	R080-1:2009, 2.23	measuring device for the level of a liquid in a tank or compartment		02262
leveling device	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.1	device for setting an instrument to its reference (horizontal) position		00918
levelling device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.6	device for setting an instrument to its reference position		00609
limiting conditions	R049-1:2006, 2.4.6	extreme conditions, including flowrate, temperature, pressure, humidity and electromagnetic interference, that a water meter is required to withstand without damage, and without degradation of its error (of indication), when it is subsequently operated within its rated operating conditions [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.6].		00454
line measure	R035-1:2007, 2.2.2	length measure which has the principal scale marks formed by two lines, holes or marks		00368

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
line measure of length	R098:1991, 2.1	a measure representing one or several values of length determined by the shortest distance between the centers of two scale marks		01151
linear range	D022:1991, 3.9	the range of concentrations over which the output signal of the instrument is proportional to the concentration of the substance to within a specified percentage, for example ± 5-10 %.		00154
linear range	R082:2006, 3.12	range of mass flow rate or concentration of the analyte in the carrier gas over which its sensitivity remains constant to within specified limits. It is expressed as the ratio of the upper limit of linearity and the detection limit		01056
linear range	R113:1994, 3.10	the range of mass flow rates or concentrations of the sample component of interest in the carrier gas over which the sensitivity of a detector remains constant within specified limits and is expressed as the ratio of its upper limit to the detection limit		01497
linear range of a detector	R112:1994, 2.10	the range of concentrations or mass flow rates of a sample component of interest over which the sensitivity of the detector is constant to within 5 %. Its value is the ratio of the upper limit of linearity to the detection limit		01482
liquid detector	R080-1:2009, 2.42	device intended to detect the presence of liquid in the pipework or the tank and to check, before startup and after stopping, that all or part of the measuring system is either filled completely with liquid (full hose measuring systems) or completely empty of liquid (empty hose measuring system)	A liquid detector may also be used for high level detection.	02281
liquid height (h)	R080-1:2009, 2.19	distance between the free surface of the liquid and the reference point bottom, measured along the vertical measurement axis	(see figure 1)	02258
liquid indicator	R080-1:2009, 2.43	device to indicate the presence of liquid in the pipework (e.g. sight glass)		02282
liquid level	R080-1:2009, 2.13	level of the surface of the liquid, or the vapor/liquid interface in the tank		02252

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
liquid level sensor	R085-1:2008, 3.4	element that senses the presence of the liquid surface and gives information on its level		02302
load	R061-1:2004, T.1.2	amount of material (or object) that can be carried at any one time by specified means		00751
load cell	R051-1:2006, T.2.7.1	force transducer which, after taking into account the effects of the acceleration of gravity and air buoyancy at the location of its use, measures mass by converting the measured quantity (mass) into another measured quantity (output) *[OIML R 60:2000]*		00585
load cell	R060:2000, 2.1.2	force transducer which, after taking into account the effects of the acceleration of gravity and air buoyancy at the location of its use, measures mass by converting the measured quantity (mass) into another measured quantity (output)		00704
load cell	R076-1:2006, T.2.2.1	force transducer which, after taking into account the effects of the acceleration of gravity and air buoyancy at the location of its use, measures mass by converting the measured quantity (mass) into another measured quantity (output) [OIML R 60: 2000, 2.1.2]	Load cells equipped with electronics including amplifier, analog-to-digital converter (ADC), and data processing device (optionally) are called digital load cells (see Figure 1).	00897
load cell	R107-1:2007, T.2.7.1	force transducer, which after taking into account the effects of the acceleration of gravity and air buoyancy at the location of its use, measures mass by converting the measured quantity (mass) into another measured quantity (output) [OIML R 60: 2000]	Load cells equipped with electronics including amplifier, analog-to-digital converter and data processing device (optionally) are called digital load cells.	01342
load cell equipped with electronic devices	R060:2000, 2.1.3	load cell employing an assembly of electronic components having a recognizable function of its own	Examples of electronics: p-n junction, amplifier, encoder, A/D converter, CPU, I/O interface, etc. (not including strain gauge bridge circuits).	00705
load cell error	R060:2000, 2.4.7	difference between the load cell measurement result and the true value of the measurand (the applied force expressed in mass) [Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.20]		00734

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
load cell family	R060:2000, 2.2.3	for the purposes of type evaluation/pattern approval, a load cell family consists of load cells that are of: - the same material or combination of materials (for example, mild steel, stainless steel or aluminum); - the same design of the measurement technique (for example, strain gauges bonded to metal); - the same method of construction (for example, shape, sealing of strain gauges, mounting method, manufacturing method); - the same set of specifications (for example, output rating, input impedance, supply voltage, cable details); and - one or more load cell groups	The examples provided are not intended to be limiting.	00710
load cell group	R060:2000, 2.2.3.1	all load cells within a family possessing identical metrological characteristics (for example, class, n_{max}, temperature rating, etc.)	The examples provided are not intended to be limiting.	00711
load cell interval	R060:2000, 2.3.1	part of the load cell measuring range into which that range is divided		00712
load cell intrinsic error	R060:2000, 2.4.8	rrror of a load cell, determined under reference conditions (see 2.5.3) [Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.24]		00735
load cell measuring range	R060:2000, 2.3.2	range of values of the measured quantity (mass) for which the result of measurement should not be affected by an error exceeding the maximum permissible error (mpe) (see 2.4.9)		00713
load cell outpunt	R060:2000, 2.3.3	measurable quantity into which a load cell converts the measured quantity (mass)		00714
load cell verification interval (v)	R060:2000, 2.3.4	load cell interval, expressed in units of mass, used in the test of the load cell for accuracy classification		00715
load conveyor	R051-1:2006, T.2.4	device to move the loads on to and off the load receptor		00581
load measuring device	R051-1:2006, T.2.3	part of the instrument for measuring the mass of the load by means of an equilibrium device for balancing the force coming from the load transmitting device, and an indicating device		00580

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
load measuring device	R076-1:2006, T.2.1.3	part of the instrument for measuring the mass of the load by means of an equilibrium device for balancing the force coming from the load transmitting device, and an indicating or printing device		00895
load receptor	R050-1:1997, T.3.1	the part of the belt weigher intended to receive the load		00488
load receptor	R051-1:2006, T.2.1	part of the instrument intended to receive the load		00578
load receptor	R061-1:2004, T.2.1.2	part of the instrument intended to receive the load		00763
load receptor	R076-1:2006, T.2.1.1	part of the instrument intended to receive the load		00893
load receptor	R106-1:1997, T.2.1	the part of the weigh zone that is intended to receive the load and which realizes a change in the balance of the instrument when a load is placed upon it		01261
load receptor	R107-1:2007, T.2.1.1	part of the instrument intended to receive the load		01324
load receptor	R134:2003, T.2.1	part of the weigh zone that is identified to receive the load and which realizes a change in the balance of the instrument when a load is placed upon it		01791
load transmitting device	R051-1:2006, T.2.2	part of the instrument for transmitting the force produced by the load acting on the load receptor to the load-measuring device		00579
load transmitting device	R076-1:2006, T.2.1.2	part of the instrument for transmitting the force produced by the load acting on the load receptor to the load-measuring device		00894
load transport system	R051-1:2006, T.2.5	system used to transport the load over the load receptor		00582
load-measuring device	R107-1:2007, T.2.1.3	part of the instrument for measuring the mass of the load by means of an equilibrium device for balancing the force coming from the load transmitting device, and an indicating or printing device for displaying the weighing result in units of mass		01326

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
load-transmitting device	R107-1:2007, T.2.1.2	part of the instrument for transmitting the force produced by the load acting on the load receptor to the load-measuring device		01325
locking device	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.6	device for immobilizing all or part of the mechanism of an instrument		00929
long term storage of measurement data	R076-1:2006, T.2.8.5	storage used for keeping measurement data ready after completion of the measurement for later legally relevant purposes (e.g. conclusion of a trading transaction at a later date, when the customer is not present for the determination of the amount, or for special applications identified and legislated by the state)		00936
longitudinal axis and pitch angle	R080-1:2009, 2.27	symmetry axis of the tank parallel to the main direction of travel, when the tank is in normal position. The vertical angle by which this axis is rotated is referred to as the pitch angle. It is positive if the front part of the tank is lifted		02266
loose material	R051-1:2006, T.1.4	material which is not packaged during and/or after the weighing process. The material may be collected for weighing in the load receptor of the instrument (e.g. front-end loader) or in a separate container (garbage weigher)		00567
lot (of measuring instruments	D020:1988, 1.2.10	the set of all the measuring instruments of the same type produced in a single production run.	A part of a lot, as defined above, contained in a single shipment is sometimes also referred to as a lot.	00144
lower limit of accurate capacity	R071:2008, 3.14	capacity below which the maximum permissible error is exceeded, taking account of the shape of the tank and the calibration method		02238
lower limit of measuring range (P_{min})	R110:1994, 2.1.1.2	the minimum pressure to be measured		01419
magnetic constant (magnetic permeability of vacuum (μ_0))	R111-1:2004, 2.9.5	$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}\ \mathrm{NA}^{-2}$		01455

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
magnetic dipole moment (m_d)	R111-1:2004, 2.9.1	parameter of a magnetic dipole. The magnetic field strength generated by a dipole, also the force between the dipole and a magnetized sample, is proportional to this dipole moment. The force between the dipole and a sample having a magnetic susceptibility is proportional to the square of the dipole moment		01451
magnetic field strength (H)	R111-1:2004, 2.9.2	local magnetic intensity, generated by magnetic material, such as a permanent magnet, or by electrical circuits		01452
magnetic force (F_1, F_2, F_a, F_b, F_{max} and F_z)	R111-1:2004, 2.9.3	force produced on magnetic or magnetically susceptible material by external magnetic fields		01453
magnetic permeability	R111-1:2004, 2.9.4	measure of the ability of a medium to modify a magnetic field		01454
magnetism	R111-1:2004, 2.9	effect that generates an attractive or repulsive force		01450
main scale	R133:2002, 3.5	scale graduated in appropriate units, covering the working temperature range of the thermometer		01778
main scale marks	R098:1991, 2.4	the scale marks whose distance apart represents the total length or the most important length of the line measure		01154
mains power	D011:2004, 3.21	primary external source of electrical power for an instrument, including all sub-assemblies. (Examples: public power (AC or DC), generator, external battery or other DC supply systems)		00254
mains power	R099-1:2008, 3.37	primary external source of electrical power for the instrument, including all sub assemblies. (Examples: public power network (AC or DC), generator, external battery or other DC supply systems)	(adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.21)	02372
manual adjustment facility	R099-1:2008, 3.7	facility allowing the adjustment of the instrument by the user		02339
manufacturer	D009:2004, 2.17	business responsible for designing and manufacturing a measuring instrument or a pre-packaged product with a view to placing it lawfully on the market nationally or within a free trade area, on its own behalf	The instrument or other product can be produced by another business but it shall be placed on the market by and under the full responsibility of the manufacturer.	00199

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
manufacturer	R127:1999, 4.17	the producer of the radiochromic film dosimeter to be evaluated, unless the term is otherwise specified		01691
manufacturer	R131:2001, 3.16	producer of the PMMA dosimeter to be evaluated unless the term is otherwise specified		01757
manufacturer	R132:2001, 3.16	producer of the PMMA dosimeter to be evaluated unless the term is otherwise specified		01773
manufacturer's representative	D009:2004, 2.18	any business designated by the manufacturer to act on its behalf for specified tasks		00200
market surveillance	D009:2004, 2.26	form of metrological supervision aimed at a measuring instrument and prepackage which is placed on the market and/or put into service for the first time, to ensure that all the elements of the conformity assessment system work properly and result in general compliance of the products with the provisions of the applicable regulations across a country or free trade area-	In the above definition the words "placed on the market and/or put into service" should be applied to describe different situations as follows: - "placed on the market": should be used in the case when all the relevant conformity assessment procedures are finalized before a measuring instrument or prepackage is put into service; - "placed on the market and put into service": one or more conformity assessment procedure(s) may be or have to be carried out when a measuring instrument is put into service; - "put into service": to describe the situation when a manufacturer manufactures a measuring instrument to be used by itself (it is not necessary to place it on the market).	00208
mass	R061-1:2004, T.1.1	quantity of matter in any solid object or in any volume of liquid or gas		00750
mass measurement transducer	R125:1998, T.4	a device which measures a quantity related to the mass of the liquid and which provides a signal to the processor from which the mass is determined		01618

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
mass measuring instrument	R125:1998, T.1	a measuring instrument which determines and indicates the mass of liquid contained in a calibrated tank. The instrument includes devices such as a measurement transducer (or transducers) which measures a quantity related to the mass of the liquid, a processor and an indicator		01615
mass measuring system	R125:1998, T.2	a system which comprises the measuring instrument, the calibrated tank and any ancillary and/or additional devices		01616
mass spectrum	R083:2006, 3.8	either a graphical or tabular presentation form of the measured mass-to-charge (m/z) ratios of separated ions and corresponding intensities of these ratios		01068
master meter	R105:1993, T.2	a working standard, traceable to national standards, used for the verification of a direct mass flow instrument		01212
material measure of length	R035-1:2007, 2.1.1	material measure provided with scale marks, the distances between which are indicated in legal units of length		00362
material test	R050-1:1997, T.7.1	a test carried out on a complete belt weigher using the type of material that it is intended to weigh		00535
material test	R061-1:2004, T.6.1	test carried out on a complete filling instrument using the type of material which it is intended to weigh		00814
material test	R107-1:2007, T.6.1	test carried out on a complete instrument using the type of material that it is intended to weigh		01402
material test	R136-1:2004, T.6.1	test carried out on a complete leather-measuring instrument using the type of leather material which it is intended to measure		01921
material testing machine	R065:2006, 3.1	device (or assembly of devices) for testing material specimens to determine one or more of their mechanical properties. The device (or assembly of devices) may be in a fixed location or portable		00818
maximum admissible pressure (MAP)	R049-1:2006, 2.3.8	maximum internal pressure that a water meter can withstand permanently, within its rated operating conditions, without deterioration of its metrological performance		00445

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
maximum area (A_{max})	R136-1:2004, T.3.3	highest value of the marked range on the indicator for an analogue display. Nominally the highest value that can be detected by the digital indicator plus one scale interval for electronic displays		01901
maximum capacity (E_{max})	R060:2000, 2.3.5	largest value of a quantity (mass) which may be applied to a load cell without exceeding the mpe (see 2.4.9).		00716
maximum capacity (Max)	R050-1:1997, T.4.4	the maximum instantaneous net load that the weighing unit is intended to weigh on the portion of the conveyor belt representing the weigh length		00518
maximum capacity (Max)	R061-1:2004, T.3.8	largest discrete load that can be weighed automatically on the load receptor of the filling instrument		00790
maximum capacity (Max)	R076-1:2006, T.3.1.1	maximum weighing capacity, not taking into account the additive tare capacity		00940
maximum capacity (Max)	R106-1:1997, T.3.2.1	the largest load that an instrument is designed to weigh-in-motion without totalizing		01280
maximum capacity (Max)	R134:2003, T.3.2.1	largest load that an instrument is designed to weigh in motion without totalizing		01809
maximum capacity, Max	R051-1:2006, T.3.1.1	maximum weighing capacity, not taking into account the additive tare capacity		00623
maximum capacity, Max	R107-1:2007, T.3.3.1	largest discrete load that can be weighed automatically		01362
maximum device	R115:1995, 2.4	a maximum device is the component of a thermometer that monitors over a specified time the temperature measured by a probe in contact with a body cavity or tissue, after which it indicates the maximum temperature and maintains the indication until reset by the user		01512
maximum dimension (max)	R129:2000, 2.15	the maximum measurable dimension for each axis as specified by the manufacturer for the measuring instrument		01714
maximum flow rate	R105:1993, T.10	the highest flow rate at which the measuring system is required to meet the applicable maximum permissible errors		01220

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
maximum flowrate (Q_{max})	R050-1:1997, T.4.5.1	the flowrate obtained with the maximum capacity of the weighing unit and the maximum speed of the belt		00519
maximum flowrate of the measuring system Q_{max}	R140:2007, T.2.9	flowrate equal to the sum of the flowrates of all the meters in parallel branches (where appropriate) forming the system when one of these meters reaches its maximum flowrate under the specified conditions of use, all meters being in use		02075
maximum flowrate, Q_{max}	R137-1:2006, 2.3.2	highest flowrate at which a gas meter is required to operate within the limits of its maximum permissible error, whilst operated within its rated operating conditions		01958
maximum load of the measuring range (D_{max})	R060:2000, 2.3.6	Largest value of a quantity (mass) which is applied to a load cell during test or use. This value shall not be greater than E_{max} (see 2.3.5). For the limits on D_{max} during testing, see A.3.2.4		00717
maximum load per unit length of the belt	R050-1:1997, T.4.7	the quotient of the maximum capacity of the weighing unit and the weigh length		00522
maximum measured quantity	R125:1998, T.16	the maximum measurable quantity as specified by the manufacturer of the measurement transducer (for testing of devices) or of the calibrated tank for installed instruments		01632
maximum number of load cell verification intervals (n_{max})	R060:2000, 2.3.7	maximum number of load cell verification intervals into which the load cell measuring range may be divided for which the result of measurement shall not be affected by an error exceeding the mpe (see 2.4.9)		00718
maximum operating speed	R106-1:1997, T.3.5.1	the greatest velocity of a wagon that the instrument is designed to weigh in-motion and above which the weighing results may be subject to an excessive relative error		01286
maximum operating speed (v_{max})	R134:2003, T.3.4.1	greatest velocity of a vehicle that the instrument is designed to weigh in motion and above which the weighing results may be subject to an excessive relative error		01814
maximum permissible deviation	R136-1:2004, T.4.4	maximum deviation of the mean area of the leather from the true area of the leather		01907

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
maximum permissible deviation of each fill (MPD)	R061-1:2004, T.4.2.4.1	maximum permissible deviation of each fill from the average value of all the fills of a test sequence		00802
maximum permissible error	R024:1975, 2.1	maximum error, positive or negative, allowed on Verification Officers' metre standard on initial or subsequent verification when compared at the reference temperature of 20 °C with the corresponding standard of length of higher accuracy (in the statutory hierarchy of standards), assuming that this standard of higher accuracy has a negligible error for the purpose of this comparison		00361
maximum permissible error	R085-1:2008, 3.29	extreme permitted value by the present Recommendation for the error of indication		02327
maximum permissible error	R117-1:2007, T.e.4.3	extreme value for an error permitted by this Recommendation		01561
maximum permissible error (mpe)	R049-1:2006, 2.2.6	extreme values of the relative error (of indication) of a water meter permitted by this Recommendation [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.21]		00428
maximum permissible error (mpe)	R060:2000, 2.4.9	extreme values of an error permitted by this Recommendation (refer to clause 5) for a load cell [Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.21]		00736
maximum permissible error (MPE)	R061-1:2004, T.4.2.4	extreme value of an error permitted by specifications or regulations between the indication of a weighing instrument and the corresponding true value, as determined by reference standard masses, at zero or no load, in the reference position *[based on VIM:1993, 5.21]*		00801
maximum permissible error (mpe)	R065:2006, 3.9	maximum value of the error permitted by laws, regulations, or specifications for a given measuring instrument		00826
maximum permissible error (mpe)	R075-1:2002, 4.9.5	extreme values of the error (positive or negative) permitted by this Recommendation [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.21].		00863

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
maximum permissible error (MPE)	R136-1:2004, T.4.3	extreme value of an error permitted by specifications or regulations between the indication of a measuring instrument and the corresponding true value	[VIM:1993, 5.21]	01906
maximum permissible error (MPE)	R137-1:2006, 2.2.11	extreme values permitted by the present Recommendation for an error	[VIM:1993, 5.21]	01947
maximum permissible error (mpe)	R140:2007, T.2.6	extreme values permitted by this Recommendation for an error	(adapted from VIM:2007, 4.26)	02072
maximum permissible error (MPE)	R142:2008, 2.4(annex 6)	extreme value of the measurement error, with respect to a known reference quantity value, permitted by specifications or regulations for a given measurement, measuring instrument, or measuring system		02119
maximum permissible error (of a measuring instrument)	D011:2004, 3.6	extreme value of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given measuring instrument [VIM, 5.21]		00229
maximum permissible error (of a measuring instrument)	D031:2008, 3.1.32	extreme value of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given measuring instrument	[VIM:1993, 5.21; OIML D 11:2004, 3.6]	02199
maximum permissible error (of a measuring instrument)	R125:1998, T.25	the extreme values of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given measuring instrument (VIM:1993, 5.21)		01642
maximum permissible error (of a measuring instrument); limits of permissible error (of a measuring instrument)	R135:2004, 2.36	extreme value of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given measuring instrument	[VIM, 5.21]	01875
maximum permissible error (of a Rockwell hardness machine)	R039:2006, 2.12	extreme value of error in a measured Rockwell hardness value permitted by specifications, regulations, etc., such as this Recommendation, for a given Rockwell hardness machine		00390
maximum permissible error (δm or mpe)	R111-1:2004, 2.10	maximum absolute value of the difference allowed by national regulation, between the measured conventional mass and the nominal value of a weight, as determined by corresponding reference weights		01458

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
maximum permissible error for influence factor tests	R061-1:2004, T.4.2.4.3	maximum permissible error for influence quantity values		00804
maximum permissible error, MPE	R051-1:2006, T.4.3.7	extreme value of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given instrument *[VIM:1993, 5.21]*		00660
maximum permissible error, mpe	R076-1:2006, T.5.5.4	maximum difference, positive or negative, allowed by regulation between the indication of an instrument and the corresponding true value, as determined by reference standard masses or standard weights, with the instrument being at zero at no-load, in the reference position		00980
maximum permissible error, mpe	R107-1:2007, T.4.5.8	extreme values of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given instrument [VIM: 1993, 5.21]		01394
maximum permissible errors	R110:1994, 2.4.5	the maximum allowed difference (either positive or negative) between the pressure balance indication and the corresponding (conventional) true value of the measured pressure		01433
maximum permissible errors	R127:1999, 4.14	extreme values of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given measuring instrument		01688
maximum permissible errors	R131:2001, 3.13	extreme values of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given measuring instrument		01754
maximum permissible errors	R132:2001, 3.13	extreme values of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given measuring instrument		01770

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
maximum permissible errors	R139:2007, T.3.4	extreme values permitted by the present Recommendation for an error	1. In this text, maximum permissible errors are stated, according to the case, as relative errors (general case) or absolute errors. 2. To simplify writing, some specifications in the present text involve the comparison of a quantity (for instance: difference between a result obtained at some specified conditions and a result obtained at reference conditions) with maximum permissible error. In this case, it is obvious that it is the absolute maximum permissible error, associated with the relative maximum permissible error, which applies.	02013
maximum permissible errors (mpe)	R129:2000, 2.26	the extreme values (positive and negative) of the error of indication permitted by specifications, Recommendations, regulations etc. The absolute value of the mpe is the same value without sign	Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.21.	01725
maximum permissible errors (MPEs)	R133:2002, 3.9	extreme values of an error permitted by specifications, regulations, etc. for a given liquid-in-glass thermometer.		01782
maximum permissible preset value error (MPSE)	R061-1:2004, T.4.2.4.2	maximum permissible setting error for each preset value of the fill		00803
maximum safe load (Lim)	R076-1:2006, T.3.1.7	maximum static load that can be carried by the instrument without permanently altering its metrological qualities		00946
maximum safe load, Lim	R107-1:2007, T.3.3.3	maximum static load that can be carried by the instrument without altering its metrological qualities		01364
maximum span stability error	R106-1:1997, T.4.2.7	a span stability error greater than one half of the absolute value of the maximum permissible error applicable to the load		01299
maximum tare effect (T = + …, T = – …)	R076-1:2006, T.3.1.6	maximum capacity of the additive tare device or the subtractive tare device		00945
maximum tare effect, T+, T–	R051-1:2006, T.3.1.4	maximum capacity of the additive tare device or the subtractive tare device		00626

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
maximum transit speed	R106-1:1997, T.3.5.4	the maximum speed that a railway vehicle can travel on the weigh zone without producing a permanent shift in the performance characteristics of a weighing instrument beyond those specified		01289
maximum transit speed	R134:2003, T.3.4.4	maximum speed at which a vehicle can travel on the weigh zone without producing a permanent shift in the performance characteristics of a weighing instrument beyond those specified		01817
maximum wagon weight	R106-1:1997, T.3.3.1	the largest in-motion load that the installation is approved to weigh for a particular site		01282
mean (systematic) error, $\bar{x}$	R051-1:2006, T.4.3.5	Mean value of the error (of indication) for a number of consecutive automatic weighings of a load, or similar loads, passed over the load receptor, expressed mathematically as: $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n}$ where: x = error of a load indication, $\bar{x}$ = mean of the errors, and n = number of weighings		00658

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
mean area error ($\bar{\chi}_e$)	R136-1:2004, T.4.8	deviation of the mean value for a number of consecutive area measurements made on one template material, from the conventional true value of the template area, expressed mathematically as: $\bar{\chi}_e = [\bar{\chi} - V_{true}]$ where: V_{true} is the conventional true value of the leather area, and $\bar{\chi}$ is the mean of the measurements, i.e. $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} I_i}{n}$ where: I is the leather measurement indication; and n is the number of measurements.		01911
mean arterial blood pressure (value)	R016-1:2002, 2.5	value of the integral of one cycle of the blood pressure curve divided by the time of one heart beat period	Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	00310
mean arterial blood pressure (value)	R016-2:2002, 2.5	value of the integral of one cycle of the blood pressure curve divided by the time of one heart beat period	Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	00325
means for adjustment of a gas analyzer by the calibration gas mixture	R143:2009, 2.9	means to adjust the indication of the gas analyzer to the value of the SO_2 volume fraction in a CGM		02135
measurand	R137-1:2006, 2.1.2	particular quantity subject to measurement	[VIM:1993, 2.6]	01925
measured dimensions	R129:2000, 2.12	the length (L), width (W) or height (H), measured by the instrument, of the smallest rectangular box which fully encloses the object		01711
measured mass	R125:1998, T.13	the mass of liquid determined from the signals obtained from the measurement transducer(s)		01629

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
measurement process	D016:1986, 1.1.2	all the information, equipment and operations relevant to a given measurement	This concept embraces all aspects relating to the performance and quality of the measurement; it includes for example the principle, method, procedure, values of the influence quantities and the measurement standards (VIM:1993, 2.08).	00120
measurement process	D020:1988, 1.2.6	all the information, equipment and operations relevant to a given measurement (VIM:1993, 2.08)	This concept embraces all aspects relating to the performance and quality of the measurement ; it includes, for example, the principle, method, procedure, values of the influence quantities and the measurement standards.	00140
measurement transducer	R049-1:2006, 2.1.2	part of the meter which transforms the flow or the volume of the water to be measured into signals which are passed to the calculator. It can be based on a mechanical, or an electrical, or an electronic principle. It may be autonomous or use an external power source	For the purposes of this Recommendation, the measurement transducer includes the flow sensor or volume sensor	00412
measurement transducer	R081:1998, 3.6	a part of the meter that transforms the flow of the liquid to be measured into a signal(s) which is (are) sent to the calculator. It may either be autonomous or use an external power source	For the purpose of this Recommendation, the measurement transducer includes the flow or volume sensor.	01015
measurement transducer	R139:2007, T.1.2	part of the meter which transforms the flow of the gas to be measured into signals which are passed to the calculator. It may be autonomous or use an external power source	For the purposes of this Recommendation, the measurement transducer includes the flow or quantity sensor.	01989
measuring	R136-1:2004, T.1.1	set of operations, performed manually, semi-automatically or automatically, having the object of determining a value of a quantity		01880
measuring (working) temperature range	R133:2002, 3.8	set of values of temperature for which the error of the thermometer is intended to lie within specified limits		01781
measuring container bottles	R138:2007, 2.3	bottles intended to be filled either at constant level or at constant ullage with sufficient accuracy without the need to use an independent measuring instrument		01980

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
measuring device	R117-1:2007, T.m.1	part of the meter converting the flow, the volume or the mass of the liquid to be measured into signals, representing volume or mass, destined for the calculator. It consists of a meter sensor and a transduce		01580
measuring device	R129:2000, 2.3	a device which measures the dimensions of an object and provides a signal to the processor from which the associated quantities are calculated		01702
measuring instrument	B003:2003, 2.1	device intended to be used to make measurements, alone or in conjunction with supplementary device(s) (VIM:1993, 4.1)		00079
measuring instrument	D015:1986, 2.1	a device intended to make a measurement, alone or in conjunction with other equipment [VIM, 4.01]	In this Document, the term measuring instrument is used as a common denomination covering: material measures, measuring instruments, measuring transducers and measuring systems.	00258
measuring instrument	D031:2008, 3.1.33	device intended to be used to make measurements, alone or in conjunction with supplementary device(s)	[VIM:1993, 4.1]	02200
measuring instrument	R136-1:2004, T.1.2	instrument intended to be used to make measurements, alone or in conjunction with supplementary device(s)	[VIM:1993, 4.1]	01881
measuring mode	R126:1998, 3.8	the clearly marked mode in which the EBA can make measurements at the rate normally expected in service and in which it shall meet the performance requirements of this Recommendation	The measuring mode and the stand-by mode (3.7) are modes of normal operation (3.6).	01669
measuring range	R110:1994, 2.1.1	the range of pressure to be measured with the pressure balance		01417
measuring range	R136-1:2004, T.3.5	range in which the maximum and minimum areas are intended to lie		01903

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
measuring range of the level sensor	R080-1:2009, 2.24	range between the minimum and maximum possible indications of the level sensor. The lower limit is type and system dependent and shall be significantly less than the liquid level corresponding to the minimum measured quantity of the tank or compartment. The upper limit depends on the tank height and shall be above the maximum permissible filling height of the tank or compartment		02263
measuring system	R081:1998, 3.4	system that is comprised of the meter itself and all the ancillary devices and other equipment assembled to carry out the specified measurement task		01013
measuring system	R105:1993, T.3	a direct mass flow instrument and other apparatus assembled to carry out a specified measurement operation [VIM:1993, 4.05]		01213
measuring system	R117-1:2007, T.m.2	system comprising a meter for quantities (volume or mass) of liquids and its ancillary devices and additional devices		01581
measuring system	R139:2007, T.1.7	system which comprises the meter itself and all the ancillary devices and additional devices		01995
measuring system	R140:2007, T.1.7	system which comprises the metering module (see T.1.8), and all the ancillary devices and additional devices and, when appropriate, a documented provisions system ensuring the quality and the traceability of data		02047
measuring transducer	R105:1993, T.13.1	a device that transforms the flow of the liquid to be measured into signals aimed at the calculator. It may be either autonomous or use an external power source		01224
measuring transducer	R137-1:2006, 2.1.4	device that provides an output quantity having a determined relationship to the input quantity	[VIM:1993, 4.3]	01927
measuring transducer	R140:2007, T.1.2.2	device that provides an output quantity having a determined relationship to the input quantity	(VIM:2007, 3.7)	02042

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
mechanical device	R136-1:2004, T.2.1	device employing mechanical sub-assemblies and performing a specific function (e.g. a mechanical pinwheel comprising of a drive roller and embedded pins for detecting presence of leather and providing area measurement with analogue indication)		01889
mechanical output constant (mechanical gas meters only)	R137-1:2006, 2.1.5	value of the quantity corresponding to one complete revolution of the shaft of the mechanical output. This value is determined by multiplying the value of the quantity corresponding to one complete revolution of the test element by the transmission ratio of the indicating device to this shaft. The mechanical output is an element to drive an ancillary device		01928
mechanical sphygmomanometer	R016-1:2002, 2.11	sphygmomanometer which uses either a mercury or an aneroid manometer or another mechanical measuring device for the non-invasive measurement of the arterial blood pressure by means of an inflatable cuff		00316
memory (residual) effect	R126:1998, 3.13	the difference between the indications obtained with two inputs of gas of a given mass concentration, a gas of a specified higher mass concentration being injected between these two inputs		01674
meter	R081:1998, 3.5	an instrument designed to measure continuously, memorize and display the quantity that passes through the measurement transducer	a meter includes at least a measurement transducer, a calculator (including adjustment or correction devices if present), a conversion device (if necessary), and an indicating device.	01014
meter	R139:2007, T.1.1	instrument intended to measure, memorize and display the quantity of gas passing through the measurement transducer at metering conditions	A meter includes at least a transducer, a calculator (including adjustment or correction devices if present) and an indicating device.	01988
meter	R140:2007, T.1.1	instrument intended to measure, memorize and display the volume or mass of gas passing through the flow measuring device at metering conditions	The display may be a remote indicating device.	02039

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
meter (for quantities (volume or mass) of liquids)	R117-1:2007, T.m.3	instrument intended to measure continuously and display the quantity of liquid passing through the measuring device at metering conditions. A meter includes at least a measuring device, a calculator (including adjustment or correction devices if present) and an indicating device		01582
meter for two constant partners	R049-1:2006, 2.1.12	meter permanently installed and only used for deliveries from one supplier to one customer		00422
meter model	R075-1:2002, 4.13	different sizes of heat meters or sub-assemblies having a family similarity in the principles of operation, construction and materials		00869
metering calculator	R139:2007, T.1.3.1	part of the meter that receives the output signals from the transducer(s) and, possibly, from associated measuring instruments, transforms them and, if appropriate, stores the results in memory until they are used		01990
metering conditions	R049-1:2006, 2.2.12	conditions of the water, the volume of which is to be measured, at the point of measurement (example: temperature and pressure of the water)		00434
metering conditions	R081:1998, 3.16	the conditions of the volume of the liquid at the point of measurement. For example, temperature and pressure		01025
metering conditions	R117-1:2007, T.c.3.2	values of the conditions which characterize the liquid during measurement at the point of measurement (example: temperature and pressure of the liquid)		01546
metering conditions	R140:2007, T.1.13	conditions of the gas at which the quantity is measured at the point of measurement (temperature and pressure of the measured gas)		02056
metering module	R140:2007, T.1.8	subassembly of a measuring system which corresponds to the meter(s) itself (themselves), associated, where applicable, with an additional calculator with a correction and an indicating device, and to all other parts of the gas circuit of the measuring system (in particular additional devices)		02048

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
method	D022:1991, 3.10	the distinct adaptation of a technique for a selected measurement purpose		00155
metrological authority	R021:2007, 2.1.3	legal entity (i.e. the verification, issuing authority, accredited body, etc), designated or formally accepted by the government to be responsible for ascertaining that the instrument satisfies all or some specific requirements of this Recommendation		00340
metrological authority	R051-1:2006, T.1.9	legal entity (i.e. the verification, and/or Issuing Authority) designated or formally accepted by the government to be responsible for ascertaining that the automatic weighing instrument satisfies all or some specific requirements of this Recommendation		00572
metrological authority	R107-1:2007, T.1.7	legal entity designated or formally accepted by the government to be responsible for ascertaining that the automatic weighing instrument satisfies all or some specific requirements of this Recommendation		01321
metrological confirmation	D027:2001, 2.7	set of operations required to ensure that an item of measuring and test equipment is in compliance with requirements for its intended use (see ISO 10012-1 [11])	(1) Metrological confirmation normally includes calibration, any necessary adjustment or repair and subsequent recalibration, as well as any required sealing and labeling. (2) In this Document, this term is referred to as “confirmation”.	00169
metrological supervision	D009:2004, 2.5	control exercised in respect of the manufacture, import, installation, use, maintenance and repair of a measuring instrument and/or in respect of its use, performed in order to check that it is used correctly as regards the observance of metrology laws and regulations [VIML, 2.3]	Metrological supervision includes checking the correctness of the quantities indicated on and contained in prepackages.	00187

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
metrological supervision	D015:1986, 2.9	procedures for control exercised in respect of the manufacture, installation and repair of measuring instruments, or in respect of their use, to check that they are used correctly and honestly. It extends also to control of correctness of the quantities indicated on prepacked articles [VML 2.6].		00266
metrological supervision	D027:2001, 2.16	control exercised in respect of the manufacture, import, installation, maintenance and repair of measuring instruments and/or in respect of their use, performed in order to check that they are used correctly as regards the observance of metrology laws and regulations [VIML 2.3]	Metrological supervision includes checking the correctness of the quantities indicated on and contained in prepackages.	00178
Metrologically relevant	R021:2007, 2.1.4	any device, instrument, function or software (of a taximeter) that influences the measurement result or any other primary indication is considered as metrologically relevant		00341
metrologically relevant	R051-1:2006, T.1.11	any device, module, part, component, function or software of a weighing instrument that influences the weighing result or any other primary indication is considered as metrologically relevant		00576
metrologically relevant	R076-1:2006, T.2.9	any device, module, part, component or function of a weighing instrument that may influence the weighing result or any other primary indication is considered as metrologically relevant		00939
metrologically relevant	R107-1:2007, T.1.8	any device, instrument, function or software of an instrument that influences the weighing result or any other primary indication is considered as metrologically relevant		01322
minimum and maximum admissible temperature (mAT and MAT)	R049-1:2006, 2.3.7	minimum and maximum water temperatures that a water meter can withstand permanently, within its rated operating conditions, without deterioration of its metrological performance. mAT and MAT are respectively the lower and upper of the rated operating conditions (ROC)		00444
minimum and maximum working pressure, p_{min} and p_{max}	R137-1:2006, 2.3.8	minimum and maximum internal gauge pressure that a gas meter can withstand, within its rated operating conditions, without deterioration of its metrological performance		01964

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
minimum and maximum working temperatures, t_{min} and t_{max}	R137-1:2006, 2.3.6	minimum and maximum gas temperature that a gas meter can withstand, within its rated operating conditions, without deterioration of its metrological performance		01962
minimum area (A_{min})	R136-1:2004, T.3.2	smallest value that can be measured below which the indicated result may be subject to excessive relative error		01900
minimum capacity	R076-1:2006, T.3.1.2	value of the load below which the weighing results may be subject to an excessive relative error		00941
minimum capacity (Min)	R061-1:2004, T.3.7	smallest discrete load that can be weighed automatically on the load receptor of the filling instrument	For filling instruments which effect the fill by one weighing cycle, Min is equal to the rated minimum fill (Minfill).	00789
minimum capacity (Min)	R106-1:1997, T.3.2.2	the load below which a weighing-in-motion result before totalizing may be subject to an excessive relative error		01281
minimum capacity (Min)	R134:2003, T.3.2.2	load below which a weighing-in-motion result before totalizing may be subject to an excessive relative error		01810
minimum capacity, Min	R051-1:2006, T.3.1.2	value of the load below which the weighing result may be subject to an excessive relative error		00624
minimum capacity, Min	R107-1:2007, T.3.3.2	smallest discrete load that can be weighed automatically		01363
minimum dead load (E_{min})	R060:2000, 2.3.8	smallest value of a quantity (mass) which may be applied to a load cell without exceeding the mpe (see 2.4.9)		00719
minimum dead load output return (DR)	R060:2000, 2.3.9	difference in load cell output at minimum dead load, measured before and after load application		00720
minimum dimension (min)	R129:2000, 2.16	value of the dimension for each axis below which the measuring result may be subject to an excessive relative error		01715
minimum discharge	R061-1:2004, T.3.12	smallest load that can be discharged from a subtractive weigher		00794
minimum flow rate	R105:1993, T.11	the lowest flow rate at which the measuring system is required to meet the applicable maximum permissible errors		01221

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
minimum flowrate (Q_{min})	R050-1:1997, T.4.5.2	the flowrate above which the weighing results comply with the requirements of this Recommendation		00520
minimum flowrate of the measuring system Q_{min}	R140:2007, T.2.10	flowrate equal to or greater than the smallest "minimum flowrate" of the individual meters		02076
minimum flowrate, Q_1	R049-1:2006, 2.3.5	lowest flowrate at which the water meter is required to operate within the maximum permissible error		00442
minimum flowrate, Q_{min}	R137-1:2006, 2.3.3	lowest flowrate at which a gas meter is required to operate within the limits of its maximum permissible error, whilst operated within its rated operating conditions		01959
minimum immersion depth of a temperature sensor	R075-1:2002, 4.16	depth of immersion in a thermostatic bath with a temperature of (80 ± 5) °C at an ambient temperature of (25 ± 5) °C, beyond which deeper immersion changes the output value by an amount corresponding to less than 0.1 K		00872
minimum load cell verification interval (v_{min})	R060:2000, 2.3.10	smallest load cell verification interval (mass) into which the load cell measuring range can be divided		00721
minimum load of the measuring range (D_{min})	R060:2000, 2.3.11	smallest value of a quantity (mass) which is applied to a load cell during test or use. This value shall not be less than E_{min} (see 2.3.8). For the limits on D_{min} during testing, see A.3.2.4		00722
minimum measured quantity	R105:1993, T.6	the smallest quantity for which the measurement is metrologically acceptable for the system		01216
minimum measured quantity (inventory and transfer)	R125:1998, T.15	the quantity of indicated mass below which the maximum permissible error may be exceeded. This quantity applies to liquid contained in the tank (inventory) or transferred into or out of the tank (transfer)		01631
minimum measured quantity	R140:2007, T.2.11	smallest quantity for which the measurement is metrologically acceptable for that system	A measuring system has a minimum measured quantity for each principal measurand it processes (volumes, mass or energy).	02077

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
minimum measured quantity (MMQ)	R117-1:2007, T.q.1.3	smallest quantity of liquid for which the measurement is metrologically acceptable for that system or element. In measuring systems intended for delivery operations, this smallest quantity is referred to as the minimum delivery; in those intended for receiving operations, it is referred to as the minimum receip		01594
minimum measured quantity MMQ (V_{min})	R080-1:2009, 2.44	smallest volume of liquid for which the measurement is metrologically acceptable for the tank or individually for each of its compartments. It shall be specified only for measuring systems suitable for measuring partial volumes. Alternatively, the terms “minimum delivery” or “minimum receipt” may be used.		02283
minimum measured quantity of a measuring system	R081:1998, 3.13	the smallest quantity of liquid for which the measurement is metrologically acceptable	In a measuring system intended to deliver, this quantity is called the minimum delivery, and in those used for receiving operations it is called the minimum receipt.	01022
minimum measured quantity of a measuring system	R139:2007, T.3.5	smallest mass of gas for which the measurement is metrologically acceptable for that system	This smallest mass is also referred to as the minimum delivery.	02014
minimum operating speed	R106-1:1997, T.3.5.2	the lowest velocity of a wagon that the instrument is designed to weigh-in- motion and below which the weighing results may be subject to an excessive relative error		01287
minimum operating speed (v_{min})	R134:2003, T.3.4.2	lowest velocity of a vehicle that the instrument is designed to weigh in motion and below which the weighing results may be subject to an excessive relative error		01815
minimum reading distance	R076-1:2006, T.5.4.4	shortest distance that an observer is able freely to approach the displaying device to take a reading under normal conditions of use. This approach is considered to be free for the observer if there is a clear space of at least 0.8 m in front of the displaying device (see Figure 2)		00976
minimum specified mass deviation	R139:2007, T.3.6	absolute value of the maximum permissible error for the minimum measured quantity of a measuring system		02015

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
minimum specified price deviation	R117-1:2007, T.d.1.2	price to pay corresponding to the minimum specified quantity deviation		01552
minimum specified quantity deviation	R117-1:2007, T.d.1.1	absolute value of the maximum permissible error for the minimum measured quantity		01551
minimum specified quantity deviation	R140:2007, T.2.12	positive maximum permissible error for a minimum measured quantity of a measuring system or a metering module		02078
minimum specified volume deviation (E_{min})	R080-1:2009, 2.45	twice the absolute value of the maximum permissible error for the minimum measured quantity of a tank or compartment		02284
minimum totalized load (Σ_{min})	R050-1:1997, T.4.6	the quantity, in units of mass, below which a totalization may be subject to excessive relative errors		00521
minimum totalized load, Σ_{min}	R107-1:2007, T.3.6	value of the smallest bulk load that can be totalized without exceeding the maximum permissible error when the automatic operation is comprised of discrete loads, each within the automatic weighing range		01368
minimum wagon weight	R106-1:1997, T.3.3.2	the wagon weight below which a weighing-in-motion result may be subject to an excessive relative error		01283
misleading prepackage	R087:2004, 2.7	prepackage that is made, formed, presented, marked or filled in any way that may mislead a consumer about the quantity of contents that it contains		01116
mobile instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.2.11	non-automatic weighing instrument mounted on or incorporated into a vehicle	(1) A vehicle-mounted instrument is a complete weighing instrument which is firmly mounted on a vehicle, and which is designed for that special purpose. *Example:* Postal scale mounted on a vehicle (mobile post office). (2) A vehicle-incorporated instrument uses parts of the vehicle for the weighing instrument. *Examples:* Garbage weighers, patient lifters, pallet lifters, fork lifters, wheel chair weighers.	00886

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
mobile phase	R082:2006, 3.4	carrier gas and injected gaseous sample that enter and move through the column		01048
mobile phase	R083:2006, 3.4	carrier gas and the injected gaseous sample that enter and move through the column		01064
mobile phase	R112:1994, 2.3	the liquid (solvent) used to elute the sample components through and from the column; it may consist of a single component or a mixture of components		01475
mobile phase	R113:1994, 3.3	the carrier gas used to elute the sample components through and from the column		01490
modification of a pattern	D019:1988, 1.1.4	a change in a pattern that does or may alter some of its metrological or technical characteristics, its ranges, or its applicability		00128
modified pattern	D019:1988, 1.1.5	with reference to a given pattern, a pattern which has been subjected to modification		00129
module	B003:2003, 2.4	identifiable part of a measuring instrument or of a family of measuring instruments that performs a specific function or functions and that can be separately evaluated according to prescribed metrological and technical performance requirements in the relevant Recommendation		00082
module	R051-1:2006, T.2.7	identifiable part of an instrument that performs a specific function or functions, and that can be separately evaluated according to the metrological and technical performance requirements in the relevant Recommendation. The modules of a weighing instrument are subject to specified partial error limits	typical modules of an automatic weighing instrument are: load cell, indicator, analog or digital data processing device, computer terminal, weighing module, digital display.	00584
module	R076-1:2006, T.2.2	identifiable part of an instrument that performs a specific function or functions, and that can be separately evaluated according to specific metrological and technical performance requirements in the relevant Recommendation. The modules of a weighing instrument are subject to specified partial error limits	Typical modules of a weighing instrument are: load cell, indicator, analog or digital data processing device, weighing module, terminal, primary display.	00896

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
module	R107-1:2007, T.2.7	identifiable part of an instrument or device that performs a specific function or functions, and that can be separately evaluated according to the metrological and technical performance requirements in the relevant Recommendation. The modules of a weighing instrument are subject to specified partial error limits	Typical modules of an instrument are: load cell, indicator, analog or digital processors, weighing module, remote display, software.	01341
modulus (of a number) absolute value	R099-1:2008, 3.35	value of the number without regard to its sign		02370
motor fuel dispenser	R105:1993, T.4	a measuring system intended for filling the tanks of motor vehicles authorized for road traffic, pleasure boats, and small aircraft with liquid fuel		01214
motor vehicle	R099-1:2008, 3.40	road vehicle, powered by a built-in engine, which is not rail borne, and which is normally used for applications such as: - carrying persons and/or goods; - towing vehicles used for the carriage of persons and/or goods		02375
multi-dimensional measuring instrument	R129:2000, 2.1	a measuring instrument which measures the length (L), width (W) and height (H) of a rectangular parallelepiped (a rectangular box), and in some cases determines the volume of that box. If the object is not of the form of a rectangular box, the smallest rectangular box which fully encloses the object is determined		01700
multi-interval instrument	R051-1:2006, T.3.3.4	instrument having one weighing range which is divided into partial weighing ranges each with different scale intervals, with the weighing range determined automatically according to the load applied, both on increasing and decreasing loads		00639
multi-interval instrument	R076-1:2006, T.3.2.6	instrument having one weighing range which is divided into partial weighing ranges each with different scale intervals, with the partial weighing range determined automatically according to the load applied, both on increasing and decreasing loads		00952

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
multi-interval instrument	R129:2000, 2.9	instruments having one dimensional measuring range for each axis which is divided into partial measuring ranges each with different scale intervals, with the measuring range determined automatically according to the dimension being measured		01708
multiple load receptor	R134:2003, T.2.1.1	two or more load receptors placed in series that are used as a single load receptor for full draught weighing		01792
multiple load receptors	R106-1:1997, T.2.1.1	two or more load receptors placed in series that are used as a single load receptor for full draught weighing		01262
multiple range instrument	R076-1:2006, T.3.2.7	instrument having two or more weighing ranges with different maximum capacities and different scale intervals for the same load receptor, each range extending from zero to its maximum capacity		00953
multiple valued line measure	R098:1991, 2.6	a line measure with a set of scale marks at intervals along its length		01156
multiple-range instrument	R051-1:2006, T.3.3.5	instrument having two or more weighing ranges with different maximum capacities and different scale intervals for the same load receptor, each range extending from zero to its maximum capacity		00640
Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (MAA)	B010-1:2004, 3.16	framework agreement that commits Participants to accepting and utilizing Test Reports issued by other Participants under a particular DoMC, after having established mutual confidence among them through assessment of competence, and to assume any legal responsibility once such reports have been accepted		00107
National Issuing Authority	B010-1:2004, 3.10	certifying body or person in an OIML Member State or Corresponding Member that is responsible for national type approval and that issues Type Approval Certificates (see VIML 3.2) for specific categories of measuring instruments on the basis of examination and testing under its own control		00101

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
National Responsible Body	B010-1:2004, 3.12	organization within an OIML Member State or Corresponding Member that does not conduct type evaluation but is responsible for the metrological control of measuring instruments, including the approval or recognition of specific types of measuring instruments for national use		00103
national responsible body	D027:2001, 2.1	national organization or agency responsible for implementing laws or regulation regarding metrological control of measuring instruments	The national service of legal metrology may fall under the jurisdiction of the national responsible body referred to in this Document; therefore, when delegated the responsibility, the national service of legal metrology should be substituted for the “national responsible body” throughout the text of this Document.	00163
national responsible body	R127:1999, 4.16	the organization or agency in a particular country that is responsible for determining whether the dosimetry system meets the performance requirements designated by law or regulation		01690
national responsible body	R131:2001, 3.15	organization or agency in a particular country that is responsible for determining whether the dosimetry system meets the performance requirements designated by law or regulations		01756
national responsible body	R132:2001, 3.15	organization or agency in a particular country that is responsible for determining whether the dosimetry system meets the performance requirements designated by law or regulations		01772
nebulizer	R100:1991, 3.8	A device that converts a liquid sample into an aerosol		01200
nebulizer	R116:2006, 3.4	device used to transform the liquid sample into an aerosol	The nebulizer produces droplets of varying sizes that pass through the spray chamber where larger droplets remain on the chamber walls and are removed as waste.	01517

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
net absorbance, ΔA	R127:1999, 4.5	change in measured optical absorbance at the analysis wavelength(s) determined as the absolute difference between the pre-irradiation absorbance, A0, and the post-irradiation absorbance, A, as follows: $\Delta A = \mid A - A_0 \mid$		01679
net quantity	R079:1997, 2.2	the quantity of the identified product in the package exclusive of wrappers and any other material packed with such product	This term relates to specifications on a package and does not account for the actual contents in an individual package. The procedures for determining whether a production lot meets regulatory requirements are provided in OIML R 87 *Net contents in packages*	00994
net value, N	R076-1:2006, T.5.2.2	indication of the weight value of a load placed on an instrument after operation of a tare device		00968
net value, NET or N	R051-1:2006, T.3.2.2	indication of the weight value of a load placed on an instrument after operation of a tare device		00629
noise	R082:2006, 3.9	Manifestation of variation in the gas chromatograph output signal not associated with changes in chromatographic conditions (e.g. temperature gradient), which can be divided into two components: *3.9.1 Short-term noise,* which includes all observable random variations of the signal from the detector or other components having a frequency of the order of one or more cycles per minute. *3.9.2 Drift*, i.e. the average slope of the baseline signal measured over a minimum of half an hour		01053

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
noise	R112:1994, 2.8	a measure of variation in the detector signal; it can be divided into three components: • short-term noise includes all observable random variations of the detector signal having a frequency of the order of 10–2 Hz to 10–1 Hz (one or more cycles per minute) and should be measured peak to peak • long-term noise includes all observable random variations of the detector signal with frequencies between 0.1 Hz and 1.0 Hz • drift is the average slope of the baseline signal measured over a minimum period of one-half hour.	Althoug long-term noise can occur at any time during an analysis, it can be mistaken for a late-eluting peak. Earlier eluting peaks are usually sharper and less easily confused with long-term noise.	01480
noise	R113:1994, 3.8	a measure of the variation in the detector's output signal when a sample component is not being detected. This can be classified into two types: • Short-term noise includes all observable random variations of the signal from the detector or other components having a frequency of about one or more cycles per minute. • Drift is the average slope of the baseline signal measured over an extended time period, for example, one-half hour		01495
noise equivalent temperature difference (temperature resolution, ΔT_{NETD})	R141:2008, 2.10	temperature increment equal to the root-mean-square value of the noise in a thermogram, when observing a homogeneous background set with a specified temperature and a specified thermogram rate		02114
nominal base temperature	R048:2004, 2.8	temperature at which the socket (and terminals) of the lamp shall be thermostated		00408
nominal capacity	R040:1981, 2.2	nominal capacity is the maximum numbered value of the scale of volumes shown on the pipette		00392
nominal capacity	R041:1981, 2.2	the nominal capacity is the maximum numbered value of the scale of volumes shown on the burette		00396

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
nominal capacity	R043:1981, 2.2	the nominal capacity of a standard graduated flask is the volume used to designate the flask (see point 3.2.)		00400
nominal capacity	R071:2008, 3.2	rounded value of the maximum volume of liquid that a tank may contain under normal conditions of use		02226
nominal capacity (of the tank or compartment), V_n	R080-1:2009, 2.6	volume indicated (marked) on the tank or its compartment	1. The nominal capacity value usually corresponds to the volume of liquid which a tank or compartment contains at reference temperature when filled up to the maximum permissible level or volume mark. 2. The nominal capacity value can be limited by safety regulations.	02245
nominal capacity of a tank	R095:1990, T.1	the volume of liquid the tank contains under rated operating conditions, at reference temperature		01137
nominal capacity, V_n	R138:2007, 2.5	volume indicated on the vessel		01982
nominal displacement	R053:1982, T	value of the displacement of the reference point, due to the effect of nominal pressure		00678
nominal length	R035-1:2007, 2.1.2	length by which the measure is designated		00363
nominal length of a line measure	R098:1991, 2.2	the length the measure is expected to represent in the absence of any manufacturing error		01152
nominal operating conditions	R140:2007, T.1.22	normal, average or typical conditions of use of a measuring system or a device provided by the manufacturer		02065
nominal pressure	R053:1982, T	maximum pressure specified for the given elastic sensing element		00674
nominal quantity	R087:2004, 2.8	quantity of product in a prepackage declared on the label by the packager	(1) The symbol 'Q_n' is used to designate the nominal quantity. (2) The nominal quantity must be declared in accordance with OIML R 79.	01117

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
nominal set point	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.2	value expressed in units of mass preset by the operator by means of the setting device in order to establish the limit between consecutive sub-groups		00605
non-automatic (static) operation	R051-1:2006, T.3.4.3	static weighing mode for test purposes		00643
non-automatic (static) operation	R107-1:2007, T.3.8	static weighing mode for test purposes		01370
nonautomatic checking facility (Type N)	R125:1998, T.34.2	a checking facility which requires the intervention of an operator		01657
non-automatic checking facility (type N)	D011:2004, 3.18.2	checking facility that requires the intervention of an operator		00247
non-automatic checking facility (type N)	R049-1:2006, 2.5.8	checking facility which requires the intervention of an operator		00464
non-automatic checking facility (type N)	R105:1993, T.31	a checking facility that requires intervention of an operator		01250
non-automatic checking facility (type N)	R117-1:2007, T.c.2.4	checking facility that requires the intervention of an operator		01544
non-automatic checking facility (Type N)	R140:2007, T.4.6	checking facility that requires the intervention of an operator		02104
non-automatic checking facility (type N)*	R081:1998, 3.31	A checking facility that requires the intervention of an operator		01040

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
non-automatic weighing instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.2	Instrument that requires the intervention of an operator during the weighing process to decide that the weighing result is acceptable A non-automatic weighing instrument may be: - graduated or non-graduated; or - self-indicating, semi-self-indicating or non-self-indicating	(1) Deciding that the weighing result is acceptable includes any intelligent action by the operator that affects the result, such as taking an action when an indication is stable or adjusting the mass of the weighed load, and to make a decision regarding the acceptance of each weighing result on observing the indication or releasing a print out. A non-automatic weighing process allows the operator to take an action (i.e. adjust the load, adjust the unit price, determine that the load is acceptable, etc.) which influences the weighing result in the case where the weighing result is not acceptable. (2) In case of doubt as to whether an instrument is a non-automatic weighing instrument or an automatic weighing instrument, the definitions for automatic weighing instruments given in OIML Recommendations R 50, R 51, R 61, R 106, R 107 and R 134 have higher priority than the criteria of *Note 1* above. (3) In this Recommendation a non-automatic weighing instrument is called an “instrument”.	00875
non-automatic weighing instrument	R107-1:2007, T.1.3	instrument that requires the intervention of an operator during the weighing process to decide that the weighing result is acceptable		01316
non-automatic zero setting device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.8.1	device for setting the indication to zero by an operator		00612
nonautomatic zero-setting device	R134:2003, T.2.4.1.1	zero-setting device that must be operated manually		01798
nonautomatic zero-setting device	R136-1:2004, T.2.5.3	device for setting the indication to zero by an operator		01898

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
non-automatic zero-setting device	R050-1:1997, T.3.8.1.1	a zero-setting device that requires observation and adjustment by the operator.		00504
non-automatic zero-setting device	R061-1:2004, T.2.4.1	device for setting the indication to zero by an operator		00777
non-automatic zero-setting device	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.2.1	device for setting the indication to zero by an operator		00920
non-automatic zero-setting device	R106-1:1997, T.2.4.1.1	a zero-setting device that must be operated manually		01269
non-automatic zero-setting device	R107-1:2007, T.2.4.1	device for setting the indication to zero by an operator		01334
non-consumer package	R079:1997, 2.7	any package intended solely for industrial or institutional use or for wholesale distribution		00999
non-graduated instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.2.2	instrument not fitted with a scale numbered in units of mass		00877
non-interruptible / interruptible measurement	D031:2008, 3.1.34	a non-interruptible measurement is a cumulative continuous measuring process with no definite end. The measuring process cannot be stopped and continued again by a user or operator without inadmissibly disturbing the measurement or the supply with goods or energy. If the cumulative measurement of a quantity of a substance can be stopped easily and rapidly during normal operation – not only in case of emergency – without falsifying the measurement result, it is called interruptible.		02201
non-invasive blood pressure measurement	R016-1:2002, 2.6	indirect measurement of the arterial blood pressure without arterial puncture		00311
non-invasive blood pressure measurement	R016-2:2002, 2.6	indirect measurement of the arterial blood pressure without arterial puncture		00326
non-linearity	R060:2000, 2.4.10	deviation of the increasing load cell signal output curve from a straight line		00737

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
non-linearity of elastic characteristic	R053:1982, T	difference between the forward elastic characteristic and the conventional linear characteristic		00684
non-portable evidential breath analyzer	R126:1998, 3.2	an EBA intended only for use within buildings or places providing similar environmental conditions	The use of non-portable EBA's in mobile laboratories may be considered, providing adapted conditions of transport are assured.	01663
non-self-indicating instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.2.5	instrument in which the position of equilibrium is obtained entirely by the operator		00880
normal boiling point	R081:1998, 3.2	that temperature at which a liquid vaporizes or boils at the atmospheric pressure of 101 325 Pa		01011
normal limit of the measuring range	R101:1991, T.6	the upper limit of the part of the measuring range acceptable for permanent operation of the instrument in service		01208
normal limit of the measuring range	R109:1993, 2.4	the upper limit of the part of the measuring range acceptable for permanent operation of the instrument in service		01414
normal operation	R126:1998, 3.6	the mode of usage which corresponds to the program of operations specified for EBA's in service		01667
normal weighing conditions	R107-1:2007, T.5.4	conditions of use prescribed for the instrument including types of material, site and method of operation		01401
number of load cell verification intervals (n)	R060:2000, 2.3.12	number of load cell verification intervals into which the load cell measuring range is divided		00723
number of sensitive elements (detecting elements of the thermogram)	R141:2008, 2.6	number of photosensitive elements which form the thermographic instrument photodetector		02110
number of verification scale intervals (single-interval instrument)	R051-1:2006, T.3.3.3	quotient of the maximum capacity and the verification scale interval: n = Max / e		00638
number of verification scale intervals, n	R076-1:2006, T.3.2.5	quotient of the maximum capacity and the verification scale interval: n = Max / e		00951
observation zone	R116:2006, 3.2	region of the plasma monitored during the measurement process		01515

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
odometer	R055:1981, 1.2	instrument designed to indicate the distance covered by the vehicle following a totalisation of vehicle wheel revolutions		00691
OIML Certificate of Conformity	B003:2003, 2.11	document issued under the rules of the System by the Issuing Authority providing confidence that the identified type of measuring instrument is in conformity with the requirements of the relevant Recommendation		00089
OIML Certificate of Conformity	B010-1:2004, 3.7	document issued by an OIML Issuing Authority indicating that the identified measuring instrument type is in conformity with the requirements of the applicable OIML Recommendation		00098
OIML certificate system for measuring instruments	B003:2003, 2.10	voluntary system for issuing, registering, and using OIML Certificates of Conformity		00088
OIML Evaluation Report	D030:2008, 3 - G.3-1	report, drawn up according to the Test Report Format specified in the relevant Recommendation that includes the Partial Test Reports or the Test Report and assesses the conformity of the type of measuring instrument to all the requirements in the relevant OIML Recommendation	1. The OIML Evaluation Report is issued by the OIML Issuing Authority. 2. The OIML Evaluation Report is currently designated as “Test Report” in OIML B 3 and as “OIML Test Report” in OIML B 10-1.	02165
OIML Issuing Authority	B010-1:2004, 3.11	certifying body in an OIML Member State, designated by its CIML Member, that issues OIML Certificates of Conformity for a particular category of instruments	The OIML Issuing Authority may or may not be the same organization as the National Issuing Authority whose responsibilities are governed by national regulations. When the term “Issuing Authority” is used in this document without being further qualified, both “OIML Issuing Authority” and “National Issuing Authority” are assumed.	00102
OIML Recommendation	B010-1:2004, 3.1	publication addressing categories of measuring instruments or devices that includes metrological and technical performance requirements, a test procedure for evaluating conformity to the requirements, and a Test Report Format		00092
OIML Test Report	B010-1:2004, 3.8	report which accompanies an OIML Certificate of Conformity under the OIML Certificate System	The OIML Test Report shall always be accompanied by the OIML Certificate of Conformity which validates it.	00099

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
open network	D031:2008, 3.1.35	network of arbitrary participants (electronic devices with arbitrary functions). The number, identity and location of a participant can be dynamic and unknown to the other participants (see also Closed network)		02202
operating conditions	R137-1:2006, 2.2.14	conditions of the gas (temperature, pressure and gas composition) at which the quantity of gas is measured		01950
operating level of the piston	R110:1994, 2.6.1	the level of the piston, with respect to a clearly defined part of the support column or the base of a pressure balance		01439
operating position device	R021:2007, 2.2.11	device to switch the taximeter into specific operating positions (see 2.3.3)	The operating position device may, for example, consist of specific keys and switches for specific functions.	00360
operation checking device	R050-1:1997, T.3.8.5	A device that enables certain functions of the belt weigher to be checked and that is particularly intended: • to simulate the effect of a constant load per unit length by means of a weight, chain, or electrical reference signal, or • to compare two integrations of a load per unit length over equal time intervals, or • to indicate that the maximum load has been exceeded, or • to indicate that the flowrate is either above its maximum or below its minimum value, or • to draw the attention of the user to a fault in the operation of the belt weigher.		00510
operational calculator	R139:2007, T.1.3.2	optional part of the meter that receives the digital output signals from the metering calculator and, possibly, from associated measuring instruments, which processes them into data for the indicating device	The metering calculator and the operational calculator may be two separate elements or form a single unit. Except in the case of a particular need to dissociate the two kinds of calculators, the association of both functions is called the calculator in this Recommendation.	01991

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
operational test	R051-1:2006, T.6.1	test carried out on a complete instrument using a test load or loads of the type that it is intended to weigh, and using the load conveyor or load transport system to move it on to and off the load receptor		00669
optical path length (*b*)	R135:2004, 2.6	distance covered by the radiation flux between the entry and exit surfaces of a solution contained in an optical cell	1. ISO 6286, Table 2, No. 13. 2. The coherent SI unit is the metre (m), but the centimetre (cm) or millimetre (mm) are usually preferred.	01845
ordinary measuring instrument	D015:1986, 2.2	a measuring instrument intended for ordinary use but not for the verification of other instruments [VML, 6.1.3]		00259
oscillometric method	R016-2:2002, 2.13	method, wherein a cuff is placed on the limb and the pressure in the cuff is increased until the blood flow in the artery is interrupted and then the pressure in the cuff is slowly reduced	During the inflation and deflation of the cuff small pressure changes (oscillations) occur in the cuff as a result of the arterial blood pressure pulses. These oscillations, which first increase and then decrease, are detected and stored together with the corresponding cuff pressure values in the measurement system. With these stored values the systolic, diastolic and mean arterial blood pressure values can be mathematically derived using an appropriate algorithm. It is possible to carry out the measurement during the inflation phase.	00333
overall inaccuracy of reading	R051-1:2006, T.4.2.2	on an instrument with analog indication, this is equal to the standard deviation of the same indication, the reading of which is carried out under normal conditions of use by several observers. It is customary to make at least ten readings of the result		00653

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
overall inaccuracy of reading	R076-1:2006, T.5.4.2	on an instrument with analog indication, this is equal to the standard deviation of the same indication, the reading of which is carried out under normal conditions of use by several observers. It is customary to make at least ten readings of the result		00974
overall inaccuracy of reading	R107-1:2007, T.4.4.2	on an instrument with analog indication, this is equal to the standard deviation of the same indication, the reading of which is carried out under normal conditions of use by several observers		01386
overload	R107-1:2007, T.3.3.4	discrete load on the load receptor of more than Max plus 9 d_t		01365
overload conditions	R137-1:2006, 2.4.4	extreme conditions, including flowrate, temperature, pressure, humidity and electromagnetic interference that a gas meter is required to withstand without damage. When it is subsequently operated within its rated operating conditions, it must do so within the limits of its maximum permissible error		01970
overload flowrate, Q_4	R049-1:2006, 2.3.3	highest flowrate at which a water meter is required to operate, for a short period of time, within its maximum permissible error, whilst maintaining its metrological performance when it is subsequently operated within its rated operating conditions		00440
overload pressure	R053:1982, T	pressure greater than nominal pressure, but at which the limit of elastic deformation of the elastic sensing element is not exceeded		00675
packing material (also called individual package, tare, packaging or packaging material)	R087:2004, 2.9	everything of the prepackage that is intended to be left over after use of the product, except for items naturally in the product. Use includes consumption or subjecting to a treatment	Packing material is generally used to contain, protect, handle, deliver, preserve, transport, inform about and serve as an aid (e.g. food serving tray) while using the product it contains.	01118
partial totalization indicating device	R050-1:1997, T.3.7.2	a device that indicates the mass of the loads conveyed over a limited period		00501

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
partial totalization indicating device	R107-1:2007, T.4.3.2	totalization indicating device that indicates the sum of the weight values of a limited number of consecutive loads delivered to bulk. This device is resettable to zero by the user		01382
partial weighing	R106-1:1997, T.3.1.2	weighing a wagon in two or more parts on the same load receptor. The results are automatically added to indicate or print the wagon weight		01274
partial weighing	R134:2003, T.3.1.2	weighing of a vehicle in two or more parts successively on the same load receptor. The results are automatically added to indicate or print the vehicle weight		01805
Participant	B010-1:2004, 3.18	Issuing Authority or National Responsible Body of an OIML Member State that accedes to a DoMC		00109
patient simulator	R016-2:2002, 2.15	device for simulating the oscillometric cuff pulses and/or auscultatory sounds during inflation and deflation	This device is not used for testing accuracy but is required in assessing stability of performance.	00335
pattern approval process	D019:1988, 1.1.2	the sequence of all the steps taken in the course of the evaluation and approval or rejection of a pattern, starting with the submission of the request for pattern approval and culminating in a certificate or notice of pattern approval or rejection		00126
pattern evaluation	D015:1986, 2.3	the examination of one or more measuring instruments of the same pattern which are submitted by a manufacturer to the National Service of Legal Metrology; this examination includes the tests necessary for the approval of the pattern [VML 2.2].	Pattern evaluation is not limited to the National Service of Legal Metrology or the metrological services of other government agencies, but may also be undertaken by any other officially authorized test centre as well as by manufacturers and users of measuring instruments. The purpose of pattern evaluation is not necessarily pattern approval, its purpose may also be, for example, assessment of suitability for use.	00260
payment	R117-1:2007, T.p.1	monetary compensation in exchange for the delivered quantity of liquid		01583

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
peer assessment	B010-1:2004, 3.22	procedure by which one or more agreed-upon legal metrology experts assess, against specified requirements, on site, the competence of the Testing Laboratory or Laboratories designated by a participating Issuing Authority in the category of measuring instruments covered in a DoMC		00113
performance	D011:2004, 3.16	ability of a measuring instrument to accomplish its intended functions		00241
performance	D031:2008, 3.1.36	ability of a measuring instrument to accomplish its intended functions	[OIML D 11:2004, 3.16]	02203
performance	R085-1:2008, 3.26	ability of the ALG to accomplish the intended functions		02324
performance	R105:1993, T.27	the capability of the measuring system to accomplish the intended functions		01244
performance	R125:1998, T.33	the ability of the measuring instrument to accomplish its intended functions		01652
performance	R129:2000, 2.32	the ability of the measuring instrument to accomplish its intended functions		01733
performance	R136-1:2004, T.5.4	ability of the measuring instrument to accomplish its intended functions		01920
performance test	D011:2004, 3.20.3	test intended to verify whether the EUT is able to accomplish its intended functions		00252
performance test	R049-1:2006, 2.4.7	test intended to verify whether the water meter (equipment under test, EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		00455
performance test	R050-1:1997, T.7.3	a test to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		00537
performance test	R051-1:2006, T.6.3	test to verify that the equipment under test (EUT) is able to accomplish its intended functions		00671
performance test	R060:2000, 2.1.4	test to verify whether the load cell under test is capable of performing its intended functions		00707

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
performance test	R061-1:2004, T.6.3	test to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is able to accomplish its intended functions		00816
performance test	R076-1:2006, T.7	test to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is capable of performing its intended functions		00992
performance test	R081:1998, 3.33	a test to verify that the measuring system under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		01042
performance test	R105:1993, T.33	a test intended to verify whether the measuring system being tested (equipment under test or EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		01252
performance test	R106-1:1997, T.6.4	a test to verify that the equipment under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		01309
performance test	R107-1:2007, T.6.3	test to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions [OIML D 11: 2004, 3.20.3]		01404
performance test	R117-1:2007, T.p.2	test intended to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		01586
performance test	R125:1998, T.35.3	a test intended to verify whether the equipment under test is able to accomplish its intended functions		01661
performance test	R129:2000, 2.33.3	a test intended to verify whether the EUT is able to accomplish its intended functions		01737
performance test	R134:2003, T.6.4	test to verify that the equipment under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		01836
performance test	R136-1:2004, T6.3	test to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is able to accomplish its intended functions		01923
performance test	R137-1:2006, 2.4.8	test intended to verify whether the equipment under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		01974
performance test	R139:2007, T.4.6	test intended to verify whether the measuring system under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		02027

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
performance test	R140:2007, T.3.6	test intended to verify whether the measuring equipment under test (EUT) is capable of accomplishing its intended functions		02097
peripheral device	R076-1:2006, T.2.3.5	additional device which repeats or further processes the weighing result and other primary indications	*Examples:* Printer, secondary display, keyboard, terminal, data storage device, personal computer.	00908
peripheral equipment	R105:1993, T.13.5	auxiliary devices such as: – repeating indicating devices – ticket printers – daily report printers – devices to read key cards, magnetic cards or bank-notes – self-service equipment, etc.		01228
permanent automatic checking facility	R135:2004, 2.31	facility incorporated in a measuring instrument which enables significant faults to be detected and acted upon and which operates on each measurement cycle without the intervention of the operator	[Adapted from OIML D 11, 3.18 and 3.18.1]	01870
permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	D011:2004, 3.18.1.1	automatic checking facility that operates at each measurement cycle		00245
permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	R049-1:2006, 2.5.6	automatic checking facility operating during the entire measurement operation		00462
permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	R080-1:2009, 2.58	automatic checking facility that operates at each measurement cycle		02297
permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	R081:1998, 3.29	an automatic checking facility that operates during the entire measurement operation		01038
permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	R085-1:2008, 3.12	automatic checking facility that operates at each measurement cycle		02310
permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	R099-1:2008, 3.30.1	automatic checking facility operating during each measurement cycle	Adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.18.1.1	02364
permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	R105:1993, T.30.1	an automatic checking facility operating during all the measurement operation		01248

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	R117-1:2007, T.c.2.2	automatic checking facility operating during the entire measurement operation		01542
permanent automatic checking facility (Type P)	R125:1998, T.34.1.1	an automatic checking facility operating at each measurement cycle		01655
permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	R139:2007, T.5.6	automatic checking facility operating during the entire measurement operation		02036
permanent automatic checking facility (type P)	R140:2007, T.4.4	automatic checking facility operating continuously during the entire measurement operation		02102
permanent flowrate, Q_3	R049-1:2006, 2.3.2	highest flowrate within the rated operating conditions, at which the water meter is required to operate in a satisfactory manner within the maximum permissible error. Flowrate is expressed in m3/h in this Recommendation		00439
person(s)	R079:1997, 2.5	both singular and plural, as the case demands, including individuals, partnerships, corporations, companies, societies and associations		00997
pipeline measuring system	R117-1:2007, T.p.4	measuring system which in principle is installed on a fixed pipeline connecting two or more fixed tanks. Such a pipeline is characterized by a flowrate of the liquid to be measured which, in general, either does not change or changes little during a prolonged period		01588
placing on the market	D009:2004, 2.22	making a measuring instrument or a prepackage available on the market for the first time in the specific country (or region), either for payment or free of charge		00204
plasma	R116:2006, 3.1	gas having a large fraction of its atoms in an ionized state that excites and ionizes atoms of a sample introduced into an ICP system for analysis		01514

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
PMMA dosimeter	R131:2001, 3.2	piece of specially selected or specially developed PMMA material that exhibits characterizable ionizing radiation-induced changes in specific optical absorbance as a function of absorbed dose, individually encapsulated by the manufacturer in a hermetically sealed pouch. The change in specific absorbance may be related to absorbed dose in the surrounding material		01740
PMMA dosimetry system	R131:2001, 3.1	system used for determining absorbed dose consisting of PMMA dosimeters and associated measurement instrumentation		01739
pneumatic system	R016-1:2002, 2.7	system that includes all pressurized and pressure controlling parts such as cuff, tubing, connectors, valves, transducer and pump		00312
pneumatic system	R016-2:2002, 2.7	system that includes all pressurized and pressure controlling parts such as cuff, tubing, connectors, valves, transducer and pump		00327
portable evidential breath analyzer	R126:1998, 3.3	an EBA that may be used within or outside a building		01664
portable instrument for weighing raod vehicles	R076-1:2006, T.1.2.12	non-automatic weighing instrument having a load receptor, in one or several parts, which determines the total mass of road vehicles, and which is designed to be moved to other locations	*Examples:* Portable weighbridge, group of associated non-automatic axle (or wheel) load weighers (1) This Recommendation covers only weighbridges and groups of associated non-automatic axle (or wheel) load weighers that determine simultaneously the total mass of a road vehicle with all axles (or wheels) being simultaneously supported by appropriate parts of a load receptor.	00887
portable material testing machine	R065:2006, 3.2	material testing machine that is specifically designed to be moved from place to place without major disassembly and adjustments to its performance characteristics		00819

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
post-payment or delayed payment	R117-1:2007, T.p.1.2	type of payment requiring payment after the delivery, either before leaving the site (post-payment) or after leaving the site (delayed payment)		01585
power converter (power supply device)	D011:2004, 3.22	sub-assembly converting the voltage from the mains power to a voltage suitable for other sub-assemblies		00255
power converter (power supply device)	R099-1:2008, 3.38	sub assembly converting the voltage from the mains power to a voltage suitable for other sub assemblies	(OIML D 11:2004, 3.22)	02373
power supply	R105:1993, T.13.4	a device that provides the electronic devices with the required electrical energy, using one or several sources of D.C. or A.C		01227
power supply device	R049-1:2006, 2.5.9	device which provides the electronic devices with the required electrical energy, using one or several sources of AC or DC		00465
power supply device	R117-1:2007, T.p.5	device which provides the electronic devices with the required electrical energy, using one or several sources of AC or DC		01589
power supply device	R139:2007, T.5.8	device which provides the electronic devices with the required electrical energy, using one or several sources of AC or DC		02038
pre-conditioning	R049-2:2006, 2.11	treatment of the equipment under test, with the object of eliminating or partially counteracting the effects of its previous history. Where called for, this is the first process in the test procedure		00476
predicting clinical electrical thermometer	R115:1995, 2.5	a predicting clinical electrical thermometer calculates the maximum temperature of a probe in contact with a body cavity or tissue, without waiting for thermal equilibrium to occur, by using heat transfer data and a mathematical algorithm		01513
prepackage	D009:2004, 2.2	combination of a product and the packing material in which it is prepacked (see OIML R 87 [5])		00184
prepackage	R087:2004, 2.10	combination of a product and the packing material in which it is prepacked		01119

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
prepackaged product	R079:1997, 2.1	any commodity that is enclosed in a container or wrapped in any manner, and for which its quantity has been determined and indicated on its label prior to being offered for sale		00993
prepackaged product	R087:2004, 2.11	single item for presentation as such to a consumer, consisting of a product and the packing material into which it was put before being offered for sale and in which the quantity of product has a predetermined value, whether the packing material encloses the product completely or only partially, but in any case in such a way that the actual quantity of product cannot be altered without the packing material either being opened or undergoing a perceptible modification		01120
pre-payment	R117-1:2007, T.p.1.1	type of payment requiring payment for a certain quantity of liquid before the delivery commences		01584
pre-payment	R139:2007, T.2.5	type of payment in attended or unattended service mode requiring payment for a quantity of gas before the delivery commences		02006
pre-selection device	R050-1:1997, T.3.8.7	the means used to pre-set a weight value for a totalized load		00512
preset tare device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.10.3	device for subtracting a preset tare value (T.3.2.4.1) from a gross (T.3.2.1) or net (T.3.2.2) weight value and indicating the result of the calculation. The weighing range for net loads is reduced accordingly		00620
preset tare device	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.5	device for subtracting a preset tare value from a gross or net weight value and indicating the result of the calculation. The weighing range for net loads is reduced accordingly		00928
preset tare value	R076-1:2006, T.5.3.1	numerical value, representing a weight, that is introduced into the instrument and is intended to be applied to other weighings without determining individual tares. “Introduced” includes procedures such as: keying in, recalling from a data storage device, or inserting via an interface		00970

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
preset tare value, PT	R051-1:2006, T.3.2.4.1	numerical value, representing a weight value, that is introduced into the instrument. It is a predetermined tare value that is used for one or several weighings	(1) “Introduced” includes procedures such as: keying in, recalling from a data storage, or inserting via an interface. (2) “Predetermined” means that a tare value is determined once and is applied to other weighings without determining the individual tare values.	00631
preset value	R061-1:2004, T.3.3	value, expressed in units of mass, preset by the operator by means of the fill setting device, in order to define the nominal value of the fills		00785
presetting device	R105:1993, T.7	the means used to select a quantity to be delivered and which automatically stops the flow of the liquid after the measurement and delivery of the selected quantity		01217
pre-setting device	R049-1:2006, 2.1.10	device which permits the selection of the quantity to be measured and which automatically stops the flow of the water at the end of the measurement of the selected quantity		00420
pre-setting device	R081:1998, 3.15	a device that permits the selection of the quantity to be measured and which automatically stops the flow of the liquid at the end of the measurement and delivery of the selected quantity		01024
pre-setting device	R117-1:2007, T.p.3	device which permits the selection of the quantity to be measured and which automatically stops the flow of the liquid at the end of the measurement of the selected quantity. The pre-set quantity may be the volume, the mass or the related price to pay		01587
pre-setting device	R139:2007, T.1.9	device which permits the selection of the quantity to be measured and which automatically stops the flow of the gas at the end of the measurement of the selected quantity	The pre-set quantity may be the mass or the related price to pay.	01997
pressure	R053:1982, T	gauge or vacuum pressure (see International Recommendations No's 17 and 19) to which the elastic sensing element can be submitted		00673

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
pressure in a blood vessel	R016-1:2002, 2.2	pressure in the arterial system of the body		00307
pressure in a blood vessel	R016-2:2002, 2.2	pressure in the arterial system of the body		00322
pressure loss, Δp	R049-1:2006, 2.3.11	pressure loss, at a given flowrate, caused by the presence of the water meter in the pipeline. The maximum pressure loss can differ from the pressure loss at the permanent flowrate Q_3 and at the overload flowrate Q_4		00448
pressure reference level	R110:1994, 2.6.2	the vertical level, with respect to a clearly defined part of the support column or the base of a pressure balance, to which a measured pressure is related when the piston is at a specific operating level		01440
price computing instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.2.8	instrument that calculates the price to pay on the basis of the indicated weight value and the unit price		00883
price labeling instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.2.9	price-computing instrument that prints the weight value, unit price and price to pay for prepackages		00884
primary indication	R049-1:2006, 2.2.3	indication (displayed, printed or memorized) which is subject to legal metrological control		00425
primary indication	R081:1998, 3.34	an indication (displayed, printed or memorized) that is subject to legal metrology control	Indications other than primary indications are commonly referred to as secondary indications.	01043
primary indication	R139:2007, T.3.1	indication (displayed, printed or memorized) which is subject to legal metrology control	Indications other than primary indications are commonly referred to as secondary indications.	02010
primary indication	R140:2007, T.2.1	indication (displayed, printed or memorized) which is subject to legal metrological control	Indications other than primary indications are commonly referred to as secondary indications.	02067
primary indications	R051-1:2006, T.1.10.1	indications, signals and symbols that are subject to the requirements of this Recommendation		00574

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
primary indications	R076-1:2006, T.1.3.1	indications, signals and symbols that are subject to requirements of this Recommendation		00890
primary indications	R107-1:2007, T.4.1.1	indications, signals and symbols that are subject to the requirements of this Recommendation		01375
primary indications	R117-1:2007, T.p.6	one or more indications (displayed, printed or memorized) that are subject to legal metrology control		01590
primary national Rockwell standardizing machine	R039:2006, 2.5	primary Rockwell hardness standardizing machine used by a country's primary national laboratory for hardness standardization to standardize primary reference test blocks. The primary national laboratory for hardness standardization is usually a National Metrology Institute (NMI).		00383
primary reference test block	R039:2006, 2.7	reference test block that has been certified by a primary national laboratory for hardness standardization and assigned with a Rockwell hardness value that is directly traceable to a country's national hardness standards		00385
primary standard	D022:1991, 3.11	a measurement standard which has the highest metrological qualities in a specific field		00156
primary standard solution	R056:1981, 1.1.1	standard solution of which the conductivity is determined by means of the absolute method (see Vocabulary of legal metrology, point 5.2.4.). The constant of the cell is determined according to the definition given in point 1.3. below, as a function of the geometrical characteristics of the cell, expressed in SI units, without the use of another standard solution		00697
principal display panel	R079:1997, 2.4	the part of a package that is most likely to be displayed, presented, shown or examined under normal and customary conditions of display		00996
principal gauge hatch	R085-1:2008, 3.15	gauge hatch which has been designated for the principal measurements and is situated at a convenient, accessible and stable position		02313
principal measurands	R140:2007, T.1.23	volume at metering conditions, volume at base conditions, mass or energy		02066

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
principal meridians	R093:1999, 3.6	perpendicular sections of a lens containing the optical axis and having maximum and minimum refractive powers	In general, the two principal meridians are perpendicular to each other (regular astigmatism).	01129
principal totalization indicating device	R107-1:2007, T.4.3.1	totalization indicating device that indicates the sum of the weight values of all consecutive loads weighed and discharged to bulk. This device is not resettable to zero by the user		01381
principle scale marks	R035-1:2007, 2.1.3	two scale marks, the distance between which represents the nominal length of the measure		00364
printing device	R050-1:1997, T.3.8.2	a device for printing in units of mass		00507
printing device	R106-1:1997, T.2.4.2	the means to print the weight values of wagons weighed on the instrument and/or a summation of those wagon weights		01272
printing device	R134:2003, T.2.4.2	means to print the weight value of a vehicle weighed on the instrument		01803
printing device (printer)	R021:2007, 2.2.10	device used to produce hardcopies (printouts) of the measurement results		00359
printing device (printer)	R107-1:2007, T.2.5	device to produce a printout (T.4.2.3) of the weighing result		01339
printout	R107-1:2007, T.4.2.3	hardcopy of the weighing result produced from a printer		01379
prismatic power	R093:1999, 3.8	deviation of a ray of light through a specific point on a lens	The unit for expressing prismatic power is the centimetre per metre (cm/m). The name for this unit is the “prism dioptre”, for which the symbol is D.	01133
procedure	D022:1991, 3.12	the set of written directions necessary to use a method effectively		00157
process refractometer	R108:1993, 2.6	process refractometers are instruments in which the liquid is continuously supplied as a function of product transport but not as a feature of the instrument. The measuring procedure is performed independently of the liquid transport		01410

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
processor	R125:1998, T.7	a device which contains all the necessary information and receives all the necessary signals from the transducers thus enabling it to calculate the mass contained in the tank as well as other quantities. It may also store information, provide checking facilities for the information and communicate with ancillary devices		01621
processor	R129:2000, 2.4	a device which contains all the necessary information and receives all the necessary signals from the measuring device to enable it to calculate the volume or other associated quantities. It may also store information, provide checking facilities for the information and communicate with auxiliary devices		01703
program code	D031:2008, 3.1.37	source code or executable code		02204
protective interface	R021:2007, 2.2.7	interface which only allows the introduction of data into the data processing device of the taximeter, which cannot: - display data that are not clearly defined and which could be taken as being a measurement result; - falsify displayed, processed or stored measurement results or primary indications; -adjust the instrument or change any adjustment factor		00350
protective interface	R076-1:2006, T.2.3.6	interface (hardware and/or software) which only allows the introduction of such data into the data processing device of an instrument, module or electronic component, which cannot: - display data which are not clearly defined and which could be taken for a weighing result; - falsify displayed, processed or stored weighing results or primary indications; or - adjust the instrument or change any adjustment factor, except releasing an adjustment procedure with incorporated devices or, in the case of class I instruments with external adjustment weights as well		00909

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
protective interface	R107-1:2007, T.2.11	interface (hardware and/or software) which only allows the introduction of such data into the data processing device of an instrument, which cannot: ▪ display data which are not clearly defined and which could be taken as being a weighing result; ▪ falsify displayed, processed or stored weighing results or primary indications; or ▪ adjust the instrument or change any adjustment factor, except releasing an adjustment procedure with incorporated devices		01356
pump	R117-1:2007, T.p.7	device which causes the liquid to flow through suction or pressure		01591
putting into service (use)	D009:2004, 2.23	moment of the first use by the end-user of a measuring instrument for the purposes for which it was designed		00205
quality	D027:2001, 2.8	degree to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfils requirements [ISO 9000:2000, 3.1.1]	(1) The term “quality” can be used with adjectives such as poor, good or excellent. (2) “Inherent” as opposed to “assigned” means existing in something, especially as a permanent characteristic.	00170
quality control	D027:2001, 2.11	part of quality management, focused on fulfilling quality requirements [ISO 9000:2000, 3.2.10]		00173
quality management system	D027:2001, 2.10	management system to direct and control an organization with regard to quality [ISO 9000:2000, 3.2.3]		00172
quality manual	D027:2001, 2.12	document specifying the quality management system of an organization [ISO 9000:2000, 3.7.4]	Quality manuals can vary in detail and format to suit the size and complexity of an individual organization.	00174

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
quality plan	D027:2001, 2.13	document specifying which procedures and associated resources shall be applied by whom and when to a specific project, product, process or contract [ISO 9000:2000, 3.7.5]	(1) These procedures generally include those referring to quality management processes and to product realization processes. (2) A quality plan often makes reference to parts of the quality manual or to procedure documents. (3) A quality plan is generally one of the results of quality planning.	00175
quality system surveillance	D009:2004, 2.24	form of metrological supervision aimed at establishing that the quality systems of manufacturers, manufacturers' representatives (in relation to conformity assessment procedures) or authorized private bodies, as applicable, comply with the regulatory or statutory requirements of a country or free trade area		00206
quantity of gas	R137-1:2006, 2.2.1	total quantity of gas obtained by integrating the flow over time, expressed as volume V, mass m or energy E passed through the gas meter, disregarding the time taken. This is the measurand (see 2.1.2)		01937
radiance temperature	R048:2004, 2.1	temperature of a black body which has a radiance equal to the radiance of the object at a particular wavelength or narrow wavelength band		00401
radio frequency (r.f.) coil	R116:2006, 3.3	tube, wound around the outer quartz tube of the torch, through which the r.f. energy is transmitted to the argon	This coil is generally water-cooled, consists of 3 or 4 turns, and is constructed of a copper tube that may be plated with silver or gold and is also known as the load coil.	01516
radiochromic film dosimeter	R127:1999, 4.2	specially prepared film that undergoes a change in optical absorbance when exposed to ionizing radiation. This change in absorbance may be related to absorbed dose in the surrounding material that is usually referenced as water		01676
radiochromic film dosimetry system	R127:1999, 4.1	system used for determining absorbed dose, consisting of radiochromic film dosimeters and associated measurement instrumentation		01675

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
rail-weigh bridge	R106-1:1997, T.1.3	a weighing instrument having a load receptor, inclusive of rails for conveying railway vehicles		01256
random sampling	R087:2004, 2.12	sample prepackages are chosen randomly (i.e. they all have the same probability to be included in the sample).		01121
range of operating speeds	R106-1:1997, T.3.5.3	the difference between the minimum and maximum operating speeds at which a wagon may be weighed-in-motion		01288
range of operating speeds	R134:2003, T.3.4.3	set of values between the minimum and maximum operating speeds at which a vehicle may be weighed in motion		01816
rapid exhaust valve	R016-1:2002, 2.14	valve for rapidly exhausting the pneumatic system		00319
rate of fall of the piston	R110:1994, 2.1.4	the speed of fall of the piston at its operating level under specified conditions		01423
rate of operation	R051-1:2006, T.3.4.1	number of loads weighed automatically per unit of time		00641
rated minimum fill (Minfill)	R061-1:2004, T.3.9	rated value of the fill below which the weighing results may be subject to errors outside the limits specified in this Recommendation	for filling instruments which effect the fill by more than one weighing cycle, Minfill is larger than the minimum capacity (Min).	00791
rated operating condition	R107-1:2007, T.5.2	conditions of use for which specified metrological characteristics of an instrument are intended to lie within given limits [VIM: 1993, 5.5]	These conditions of use are the range of weight values and the range of influence quantity values for which the indication of an instrument is intended to lie within maximum permissible errors.	01399
rated operating conditions	D011:2004, 3.14	conditions of use giving the range of values of influence quantities for which specified metrological characteristics of a measuring instrument are intended to lie within given limits [Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.5]		00239
rated operating conditions	R035-1:2007, 2.3.4	conditions of use, giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors		00377

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
rated operating conditions	R050-1:1997, T.6.2	the conditions of use, giving the ranges of the measurand and of the influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the maximum permissible errors specified in this Recommendation [*Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.5*]		00533
rated operating conditions	R051-1:2006, T.5.2	conditions of use, giving the ranges of the measurand and of the influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the maximum permissible errors specified in this Recommendation *[VIM:1993, 5.5]*		00667
rated operating conditions	R060:2000, 2.5.2	conditions of use, for which the metrological characteristics of the load cell are intended to lie within the specified mpe (see 2.4.9)	The rated operating conditions generally specify ranges or rated values of the measurand and of the influence quantities [Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.5]	00474
rated operating conditions	R061-1:2004, T.5.2	conditions of use, giving the ranges of the measurand and of the influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the maximum permissible deviations specified in this Recommendation *[based on VIM:1993, 5.5]*		00812
rated operating conditions	R075-1:2002, 4.4	conditions of use for which specified metrological characteristics of a measuring instrument are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.5]		00854
rated operating conditions	R076-1:2006, T.6.2	conditions of use, giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors [VIM: 1993, 5.5]		00989
rated operating conditions	R080-1:2009, 2.50	conditions of use giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the specified metrological characteristics of a measuring instrument are intended to lie within given limits		02289

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
rated operating conditions	R081:1998, 3.28	conditions of use, specifying the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to be within the maximum permissible errors		01037
rated operating conditions	R085-1:2008, 3.21	conditions of use, giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified permissible errors	The rated operating conditions generally specify intervals of values for the quantity being measured and for any influence quantity.	02319
rated operating conditions	R099-1:2008, 3.25	operating condition that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed	(VIM:2007, 4.9)	02358
rated operating conditions	R105:1993, T.25	conditions of use, specifying the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the maximum permissible errors [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.05]		01242
rated operating conditions	R106-1:1997, T.5.2	conditions of use which give the ranges of the influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors		01304
rated operating conditions	R110:1994, 2.5.1	the conditions of use of a pressure balance for which its metrological characteristics are intended to meet the requirements concerning maximum permissible errors		01437
rated operating conditions	R117-1:2007, T.c.3.3	conditions of use, giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to be within the maximum permissible errors		01547
rated operating conditions	R124:1997, 6	conditions of use, giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to be within the specified maximum permissible errors (D 11 clause T.13).		01611
rated operating conditions	R125:1998, T.30	conditions of use giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors (adapted from VIM:1993, 5.5)		01649

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
rated operating conditions	R129:2000, 2.30	conditions of use giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors		01731
rated operating conditions	R134:2003, T.5.2	conditions of use which give the ranges of the influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors		01831
rated operating conditions	R136-1:2004, T.5.2	conditions of use which give the ranges of the influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the specified maximum permissible errors		01918
rated operating conditions	R137-1:2006, 2.2.15	conditions of use giving the range of values of the measurand and the influence quantities, for which the errors of the gas meter are required to be within the limits of the maximum permissible error	[adapted from VIM:1993, 5.5]	01951
rated operating conditions	R139:2007, T.4.4	conditions of use, giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to be within the maximum permissible errors		02025
rated operating conditions	R140:2007, T.3.4	conditions of use giving the range of values of influence quantities for which the metrological characteristics are intended to lie within the maximum permissible errors	(adapted from VIM:2007, 4.9)	02095
rated operating conditions	R143:2009, 2.19	operating conditions that must be fulfilled during measurement in order that a measuring instrument or measuring system perform as designed	(VIM:2007, 4.9)	02145
rated operating conditions (ROC)	R049-1:2006, 2.4.4	conditions of use giving the range of values of the influence factors, for which the errors (of indication) of the water meter are required to be within the maximum permissible errors [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.5].		00452
rated voltage, U_n	R075-1:2002, 4.3	voltage of the external power supply required to operate the heat meter, conventionally the voltage of the AC mains supply		00853
reading by simple juxtaposition	R051-1:2006, T.4.2.1	reading of the weighing result by simple juxtaposition of consecutive figures giving the weighing result, without the need for calculation		00652

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
reading by simple juxtaposition	R076-1:2006, T.5.4.1	reading of the weighing result by simple juxtaposition of consecutive figures giving the weighing result, without the need of calculation		00973
reading by simple juxtaposition	R107-1:2007, T.4.4.1	reading of the weighing result by simple juxtaposition of consecutive figures giving the result, without the need for calculation		01385
real-time clock	R021:2007, 2.2.2	device incorporated into the taximeter that tracks the current time and date		00345
recognition of a standard	D008:2004, 2.2	formal approval performed by the national (legal) metrology body (depending on national legislation), that the metrological and technical characteristics of a standard meet the statutory requirements for its intended use		00222
recovery	R049-2:2006, 2.13	treatment of the equipment under test, after conditioning, in order that the properties of the equipment under test may be stabilized before measurement		00478
rectangular box (rectangular parallelepiped)	R129:2000, 2.10	a polyhedron having six faces that are parallel in pairs; each face is a parallelogram and adjacent edges are perpendicular		01709
reduction ration, R	R076-1:2006, T.3.3	The reduction ratio of a load transmitting device is: $R = F_M / F_L$ where: F_M = force acting on the load measuring device, F_L = force acting on the load receptor		00954
reference (or working) standard	R081:1998, 3.3	a standard, traceable to national standards, used for the verification of cryogenic liquid measuring devices and systems	This is usually referred to as “master meter” in this field.	01012
reference (quantity) value	R099-1:2008, 3.16	quantity value used as a basis for comparison with values of quantities of the same kind	(VIM:2007, 5.18)	02349
reference condition	R099-1:2008, 3.28	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results	(VIM:2007, 4.11)	02361

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
reference condition	R143:2009, 2.21	operating condition prescribed for evaluating the performance of a measuring instrument or measuring system or for comparison of measurement results	(VIM:2007, 4.11)	02147
reference conditions	D011:2004, 3.15	conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of a measuring instrument or for intercomparison of results of measurements [VIM:1993, 5.7]	The reference conditions generally include reference values or reference ranges for the influence quantities affecting a measuring instrument.	00240
reference conditions	R035-1:2007, 2.3.5	set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of the results of measurements		00378
reference conditions	R049-1:2006, 2.4.5	set of reference values, or reference ranges of influence quantities, prescribed for testing the performance of a water meter, or for the intercomparison of the results of measurements [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.7].		00453
reference conditions	R050-1:1997, T.6.3	a set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure a valid intercomparison of measurement results [*Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.7*]		00534
reference conditions	R060:2000, 2.5.3	conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of a load cell or for the intercomparison of results of measurements	The reference conditions generally include reference values or reference ranges for the influence quantities affecting the load cell. [Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.7]	00749
reference conditions	R061-1:2004, T.5.3	set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of the results of measurements *[based on VIM:1993, 5.7]*		00813
reference conditions	R071:2008, 3.10	reference conditions applicable for the calibration certificate		02234
reference conditions	R075-1:2002, 4.5	conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of a measuring instrument or for intercomparison of results of measurements [VIM:1993, 5.7].		00855
reference conditions	R076-1:2006, T.6.3	set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid inter-comparison of the results of measurements		00990

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
reference conditions	R080-1:2009, 2.51	conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of a measuring instrument or for intercomparison of results of measurements	The reference conditions generally include reference values or reference ranges for the influence quantities affecting the measuring instrument.	02290
reference conditions	R081:1998, 3.32	a set of specified values of influence factors to ensure valid inter-comparisons of the results of a measurement		01041
reference conditions	R085-1:2008, 3.22	set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparisons of the results of measurements	Reference conditions generally specify intervals of values for any influence quantity.	02320
reference conditions	R105:1993, T.26	a set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of results of measurements [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.07]		01243
reference conditions	R106-1:1997, T.5.3	a set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of the results of measurements		01305
reference conditions	R107-1:2007, T.5.3	conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of an instrument or for intercomparison of results of measurements [VIM: 1993, 5.7]		01400
reference conditions	R110:1994, 2.5.2	the conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of a pressure balance or for intercomparison of measurement results		01438
reference conditions	R117-1:2007, T.c.3.4	set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of results of measurements		01548
reference conditions	R124:1997, 7	a set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid inter-comparison of results (adapted from VIM:1993, clause 5.7 in D 11 clause T.14)		01612
reference conditions	R125:1998, T.31	a set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparisons of results of measurements (adapted from VIM:1993, 5.7)		01650
reference conditions	R129:2000, 2.31	a set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of results of measurements	Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.7.	01732

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
reference conditions	R134:2003, T.5.3	conditions of use prescribed for testing the performance of a measuring instrument or for intercomparison of results of measurements.	The reference conditions generally include reference values or reference ranges for influence quantities affecting the measuring instrument. [VIM:1993, 5.7]	01832
reference conditions	R136-1:2004, T.5.3	set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of the results of measurements	[VIM:1993, 5.7]	01919
reference conditions	R137-1:2006, 2.2.16	set of reference values, or reference ranges of influence quantities, prescribed for testing the performance of a gas meter, or for the intercomparison of the results of measurements	(adapted from VIM:1993, 5.7)	01952
reference conditions	R139:2007, T.4.5	set of specified values for influence factors that are fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of results of measurements		02026
reference conditions	R140:2007, T.3.5	set of reference values or reference ranges of influence factors prescribed for testing the performance of a measuring system or a device or for intercomparisons of the results of measurements	(adapted from VIM:2007, 4.11)	02096
reference conditions ***[VIM:1993, 5.7 [1]]***	R051-1:2006, T.5.3	set of specified values of influence factors fixed to ensure valid inter-comparison of the results of measurements		00668
reference flux (Φ_r)	R135:2004, 2.11	radiant luminous flux of monochromatic radiation transmitted by an optical cell containing the solution used as reference and reaching the detector	The coherent SI unit is the watt (W).	01850
reference force measuring instrument	R065:2006, 3.4	force measuring instrument that has been calibrated and tested with force standards traceable to national standards		00821
reference gas	R099-1:2008, 3.34	gas mixture of sufficient stability and homogeneity whose composition is properly established for use in various performance tests	1. Adapted from ISO 7504, 4.1 (calibration gas mixture) and 4.1.1 (reference gas mixture) and "VIM", 5.13 (reference material) and 5.14 (certified reference material); 2. In the referent ISO Standards, the expression "calibration gas" is generally used; 3. See also Annex B.	02369
reference gas adjustment facility	R099-1:2008, 3.11	facility to adjust the instrument to the value of a reference gas		02344

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
reference height	R071:2008, 3.8	distance between the dipping datum point and the upper reference point		02232
reference height (*H*)	R080-1:2009, 2.17	distance, measured along the vertical measurement axis, between the reference point top and the reference point bottom	(see figure 1)	02256
reference height, H	R095:1990, T.9	the distance between the dipping datum point and the upper reference point, measured along the vertical measurement axis		01145
reference instrument	R136-1:2004, T.1.5	measuring instrument having one or more metrological property qualities that are well established to be used for the verification of an apparatus or the verification of a measurement method		01884
reference material	D022:1991, 3.13	a material or substance one or more properties of which are sufficiently well established to be used for the calibration of an apparatus, the assessment of a measurement method, or for assigning values to materials		00158
reference material (RM)	D018:2008, 2.1	material, sufficiently homogeneous and stable with reference to specified properties, which has been established to be fit for its intended use in measurement or in examination of nominal properties	(VIM:2007, 5.13)	02152
reference material (RM)	R142:2008, 2.4(annex 6)	material, sufficiently homogeneous and stable regarding one or more properties, used in calibration, in assignment of a value to another material or in quality assurance		02121
reference material for absorbance	R135:2004, 2.16	material of sufficient homogeneous and well-established absorbance to be used for the calibration or control of spectrophotometers	1. It may be in the form of a liquid or solid; for example a glass filter. 2. Adapted from ISO Guide 30 and VIM, clause 6.13.	01855
reference particle mass of a product	R061-1:2004, T.3.2	mass equal to the mean of ten of the largest particles or pieces of the product taken from one or more fills		00784
reference point	R053:1982, T	that part of the elastic sensing element, whose displacement is converted into an indication of the instrument		00676
reference point	R080-1:2009, 2.14	point clearly identified on the vertical measurement axis, with reference to which the liquid level is measured		02253

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
reference point	R133:2002, 3.7	temperature usually at a physical phase transition, such as the ice point or triple point of water, at which a thermometer is checked for changes in bulb volume and for separation of the liquid in the capillary		01780
reference point bottom (RPB)	R080-1:2009, 2.16	reference point in the lower part of the tank, under normal operating conditions below the liquid level		02255
reference point top (RPT)	R080-1:2009, 2.15	reference point in the upper part of the tank, under normal operating conditions above the liquid level		02254
reference position	R076-1:2006, T.6.4	position of the instrument at which its operation is adjusted		00991
reference position	R080-1:2009, 2.39	position for the discharge (or loading) of the measuring tank in accordance with the design drawing. It is the basis for the inclination correction function. The zero point of the inclination represents the zero point for both (longitudinal and transversal) inclinations		02278
reference sample	R082:2006, 3.10	liquid or gaseous reference material containing an accurately known concentration of the sample components of interest and used for testing or calibration of the instrument		01054
reference standard solution	R100:1991, 3.4	a solution containing an accurately known concentration of a sample element or elements of interest and that is used for testing and calibration of the instrument		01196
reference standard solution	R116:2006, 3.9	solution with an accurately known concentration of a sample element or elements of interest used for testing and calibrating an instrument		01522
reference test block	R039:2006, 2.6	hardness test block that has been certified to have a Rockwell hardness value that is traceable to a specific Rockwell hardness standard. Reference test blocks are used for the indirect verification and the daily verification of Rockwell hardness machines		00384

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
reference value (of the hectolitre mass of a cereal grain)	R015:1974, 1.2	the 'reference value' of the hectolitre mass of a cereal grain is that obtained by making the measurement with a national Standard Instrument		00305
reference value for accuracy class (Ref(x))	R061-1:2004, T.4.3	value for accuracy class determined by static testing of the weighing unit during influence quantity testing at type approval stage. Ref(x) is equal to the best accuracy class for which the instrument may be verified for operational use		00808
reference values of the measurand, RVM	R075-1:2002, 4.11	specified set of values of the flow rate, the return temperature and the temperature difference, fixed to ensure valid intercomparison of the results of measurements		00867
reference vehicle	R134:2003, T.7.2	vehicle of known weight that is typical of those to be used for weighing on the instrument and which has been selected for the purposes of in-motion testing		01839
reference wagon	R106-1:1997, T.7.2	a wagon of known weight that is typical of those to be used for weighing on the instrument and which has been selected for the purposes of in-motion testing		01312
refractometer	R108:1993, 2.1	refractometers are instruments for measuring the refractive index. If they are provided with appropriate scales, they are used to determine the content of sugar in liquids, in which case the relation between the mass fraction and the refractive index shall have been specified (see 3)		01406
refractometer	R142:2008, 2.1	instrument for measuring the refractive index. If the refractometer is provided with another scale or an additional scale calibrated in the units of the fraction of soluble dry substances in aqueous solutions, which are recognized by the international organizations, e.g. the International Sucrose Mass Fraction Scale, $\%_{mass}$ (Brix), then the refractometer shall be accompanied by a conversion table for the refractive index values		02116
relative DR or Z	R060:2000, 2.3.13	ratio of the maximum capacity, E_{max}, to two times the minimum dead load output return, DR. This ratio is used to describe multi-interval instruments		00724

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
relative error	R099-1:2008, 3.19	error of measurement divided by the conventional true quantity value of the measurand		02352
relative error	R125:1998, T.22.2	The absolute error of measurement divided by the conventional true value of the measurand (VIM:1993, 3.12)		01639
relative error	R139:2007, T.3.3	absolute error of measurement divided by the (conventional) true value of the measurand		02012
relative error	R140:2007, T.2.5	error of measurement divided by a true value of the measurand		02071
relative error	R143:2009, 2.16	error of measurement divided by the reference value of the measurand		02142
relative error (of indication)	R049-1:2006, 2.2.5	error (of indication) divided by the actual volume [adapted from VIM:1993, 3.12]		00427
relative error (of indication)	R117-1:2007, T.e.4.2	error (of indication) divided by the reference (true) quantity		01560
relative error or error (of indication) *e*	R137-1:2006, 2.2.7	error of measurement divided by a true value of the measurand. The error is expressed as a percentage, and is calculated by: $e = \frac{(Y_i - Y_{ref})}{Y_{ref}} \times 100\ \%$	[VIM:1993, 3.12 + note]	01943
relative instrumental spectral function; detected radiant power spectrum	R135:2004, 2.20	function proportional to the product of the relative spectral distribution of the radiant energy, the relative spectral transmittance of all optical parts and the relative spectral sensitivity of the detector	1. Adapted from [5], clause 5. 2. The relative instrumental spectral function generally has different values for each particular wavelength.	01859
relative v_{min} or Y	R060:2000, 2.3.14	ratio of the maximum capacity, E_{max}, to the minimum load cell verification interval, v_{min}. This ratio describes the resolution of the load cell independent from the load cell capacity		00725
remote display	R107-1:2007, T.2.7.6	terminal without keys that can be used for the primary indications or for their repetition		01347

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
repeatability	D022:1991, 3.14	the closeness of the agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same quantity of a pollutant carried out by the same instrument and under the same conditions of use within a relatively short period of time. Repeatability is synonymous with the term "precision" for an instrument		00159
repeatability	R039:2006, 2.11	closeness of the agreement between the results of successive measurements on a uniform test sample when there is a relatively short time interval between measurements carried out by the same observer using the same test procedures at the same location under similar ambient conditions		00389
repeatability	R051-1:2006, T.3.6	ability of an instrument to provide results that agree one with the other when the same load is deposited several times and in a practically identical way on the load receptor under reasonably constant test conditions		00648
repeatability	R060:2000, 2.4.11	ability of a load cell to provide successive results that are in agreement when the same load is applied several times and applied in the same manner on the load cell under constant test conditions [Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.27]		00738
repeatability	R065:2006, 3.5	closeness of agreement among the results of successive measurements of the same measurand according to the following conditions: • repeated over a short period of time by the same observer; and • carried out at the same location under similar ambient conditions, using the same measuring instrument and test procedures		00822
repeatability	R076-1:2006, T.4.3	ability of an instrument to provide results that agree one with the other when the same load is deposited several times and in a practically identical way on the load receptor under reasonably constant test conditions		00959

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
repeatability	R081:1998, 3.19	the ability of a measuring instrument to provide closely similar indications for repeated applications of the same measurand under the same conditions of measurement [VIM:1993, 5.27]		01028
repeatability	R082:2006, 3.16	closeness of agreement between results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions and within a relatively short period of time		01060
repeatability	R083:2006, 3.11	closeness of agreement between results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions and within a relative short period of time		01071
repeatability	R100:1991, 3.9	the closeness of agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same quantity being measured using the same instrument and under the same defined conditions within a relatively short period of time		01201
repeatability	R107-1:2007, T.3.9	closeness of the agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions of measurement [VIM: 1993, 3.6]	For an instrument, this is its ability to provide weighing results that agree one with the other under the same or constant operating conditions.	01371
repeatability	R110:1994, 2.2.2	the ability of a pressure balance to give uniform indications of the measured pressure for multiple applications of the same load under constant conditions of measurement		01426
repeatability	R112:1994, 2.15	the closeness of agreement between results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions and within a relatively short period of time	The same conditions include the following: the method of measurement, the operator, the measuring instrument, the location, and the environmental conditions.	01487
repeatability	R113:1994, 3.17	the closeness of agreement between results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions and within a relatively short period of time	The same conditions include the following: the method of measurement, the operator, the measuring instrument, the location, and the environmental conditions.	01504

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
repeatability	R116:2006, 3.13	closeness of agreement between successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions and within a short period of time	The same conditions include the following: the method of measurement, the operator, the measuring instrument, the location, and the environmental condition	01526
repeatability	R125:1998, T.26	the closeness of the agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same measurand carried out under the same conditions of measurement (VIM:1993, 3.6)		01643
repeatability	R127:1999, 4.13	the closeness of agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same sample carried out under the same conditions and within a relatively short period of time	The same conditions would include the same method of measurement, measuring instrument, operator, location, and ambient environmental conditions.	01687
repeatability	R131:2001, 3.12	closeness of agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same sample carried out under the same conditions and within a relatively short period of time.	The same conditions would include the same method of measurement, measuring instrument, operator, location, and ambient environmental conditions.	01753
repeatability	R132:2001, 3.12	closeness of agreement between the results of successive measurements of the same sample carried out under the same conditions and within a relatively short period of time.		01769
repeatability	R136-1:2004, T.4.9	closeness of the agreement between the results of the difference between the maximum (A_{max}) and minimum (A_{min}) successive area measurements carried out under the same conditions of measurement $R = A_{max} - A_{min}$	1. Repeatability conditions include: • the same measurement procedure; • the same operator; • the same measuring instrument, used under the same conditions; • the same location; and • repetition over a short period of time. Repeatability may be expressed quantitatively in terms of the dispersion characteristics of the results. 2. [VIM:1993, 3.6]	01912

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
repeatability error	R060:2000, 2.4.12	difference between load cell output readings taken from consecutive tests under the same loading and environmental conditions of measurement [Adapted from VIM:1993, 5.27]		00739
repeatability error	R117-1:2007, T.e.4.4	for the purposes of this Recommendation, the difference between the largest and the smallest results of successive measurements of the same quantity carried out under the same conditions		01562
repeatability error	R139:2007, T.3.8	for the purposes of this Recommendation: difference between the largest and the smallest results of successive measurements of the same quantity carried out under the same conditions		02017
repeatability error	R140:2007, T.2.13	for the purpose of this Recommendation: difference between the largest and the smallest results of successive measurements of a same quantity carried out under the same conditions	(adapted from VIM:2007, 2.21)	02079
repeating indicating device	R085-1:2008, 3.9	additional device (ancillary device) repeating the indication of the indicating device		02307
representative calorific value	R140:2007, T.1.16	individual calorific value or a combination of calorific values that is considered to be, according to the constitution of the measuring system, the most appropriate calorific value to be associated with the metered quantity in order to calculate the energy		02059
reproducibility error	R136-1:2004, T.4.10	closeness of the agreement between the results of successive leather area measurements carried out under changed conditions of measurement	The changed conditions may include: • leather-measuring instrument (e.g. use of a mechanical or electronic pinwheel, etc.); • leather material; • operator; • location; and • time.	01913

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
request for pattern approval	D019:1988, 1.1.1	taken together, all the documents, instruments, fees, etc. submitted to the concerned legal metrology agency when approval of a pattern is requested		00125
requirement	D027:2001, 2.9	need or expectation that is stated, generally implied or obligatory [ISO 9000:2000, 3.1.2]	(1) “Generally implied” means that it is custom or common practice for the organization, its customers and other interested parties, that the need or expectation under consideration is implied. (2) A qualifier can be used to denote a specific type of requirement, e.g. product requirement, quality management requirement, customer requirement. (3) A specified requirement is one which is stated, for example, in a document. (4) Requirements can be generated by different interested parties.	00171
resolution	R065:2006, 3.7	smallest difference between indicated values or smallest change of force in the measuring range that can be observed or recorded and quantified at any applied force		00824
resolution	R116:2006, 3.14	measure of a spectrometer's ability to separate two adjacent spectral lines	It usually indicates the smallest distance between two adjacent spectral lines at which they can be distinguished one from the another.	01527
resolution (of an indicating device)	R049-1:2006, 2.2.15	smallest difference between indications of an indicating device that can be meaningfully distinguished [adapted from VIM:1993, 5.12].	For a digital device, this is the change in the indication when the least significant digit changes by one step.	00437
resolution (of an indicating device)	R137-1:2006, 2.2.19	smallest difference between indications of an indicating device that can be meaningfully distinguished	1. For a digital device, this is the change in the indication when the least significant digit changes by one step. For an analogue device, this is half the difference between subsequent scale marks. 2. (VIM:1993, 5.12)	01955

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
resolution of a mass spectrometer	R083:2006, 3.10	The method of calculating instrument resolution is dependent on the instrument's ion analyzer. Two common methods for determining the ratio of m to Δm ($m/\Delta m$) are: - m is the mass of a component comprising the first peak of a doublet, and Δm is the difference in the mass of the two peaks. The doublet shall be separated by a valley, the value of which shall not exceed 10 % of the value of the highest peak ($m/\Delta m$ is constant (sector type)). - m is the mass of a sample component within a peak and Δm is the full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the peak (Δm is constant, (quadrupole type)). Thus $m/\Delta m$ decreases as mass decreases. With this type of instrument unit resolution, one can separate each mass from the next integer mass, i.e. one can distinguish mass 50 from mass 51, and distinguish mass 1000 from mass 1001		01070
resolution of a spectrophotometer; resolving power of a pectrophotometer	R135:2004, 2.26	mean of the wavelength of two adjacent emission or absorption lines, the signals of which are practically still separated by the spectrophotometer, divided by the absolute wavelength difference of the two lines	Two equally strong emission lines are considered as resolved, if the signal in the region between the two maxima of the lines is reduced to at least 80 % of the line's maxima. Two equally strong absorption lines are considered as resolved, if the extinction between the two maxima is reduced to at least 90 % of the line's maxima. [Adapted from [7], clause 4.5]	01865
response function	R127:1999, 4.11	mathematical representation of the relationship between dosimeter response and absorbed dose for a given dosimetry system		01685
response function	R131:2001, 3.10	mathematical representation of the relationship between dosimeter response and absorbed dose for a given dosimetry system		01751

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
response function	R132:2001, 3.10	mathematical representation of the relationship between dosimeter response and absorbed dose for a given dosimetry system		01767
response time	R143:2009, 2.12	time interval between the instant of a stepwise concentration change of the substance (SO_2) being measured and the instant at which the signal reaches 90 % of its stable value		02138
response time, $\tau_{0,5}$	R075-1:2002, 4.1	time interval between the instant when the flow, the temperature or the temperature difference is subjected to a specified abrupt change, and the instant when the response reaches 50 % of its final steady value		00851
retention time	R082:2006, 3.15	time elapsed from injection of a sample component to the recording of its peak maximum		01059
retention time	R113:1994, 3.15	the elapsed time between injection of a sample and the appearance of the maximum output peak of the component of interest		01502
retention time (*t*r) for a measurement	R112:1994, 2.14	the elapsed time between injection of a sample and the appearance of the maximum output peak of the component of interest	A related term is capacity factor k', which is defined as follows: $k' = \frac{t_r - t_m}{t_m}$ where *t*m = the time for the mobile phase to proceed from the point of injection to the point of detection.	01486
reverse elastic characteristic	R053:1982, T	relation between the displacement of the reference point and pressure, when the pressure decreases		00681
reversibility	R065:2006, 3.6	difference in values of indicated force obtained for discrete force values first from measurements with increasing forces and then with decreasing forces		00823

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
rider	R076-1:2006, T.2.5.1	detachable poise of small mass that may be placed and moved either on a graduated bar integral with the beam or on the beam itself		00913
Rockwell (hardness) scale	R039:2006, 2.3	designation (see 3.2) given to a Rockwell hardness test which defines the specific combination of indenter type, preliminary force, and total force (see Table 1) used. A specific range of Rockwell hardness values is associated with each scale such that higher Rockwell hardness values indicate a harder material		00381
Rockwell (indentation) hardness test	R039:2006, 2.1	mechanical test in which an indenter of a specified size and shape (diamond spheroconical or a steel or tungsten-carbide ball) is forced into the surface of a test material	Initially, a preliminary force F_0 is applied to the indenter. The force on the indenter is increased in a specified manner by an additional force F_1 to achieve the total force F, then the additional force F_1 is removed and the force on the indenter is returned to the preliminary force F_0. The depth of indentation is measured before and after application of the additional force F_1, while maintaining the preliminary force F_0 (see Annex A). A Rockwell hardness value for the test material is derived from the difference in the indentation depths (see Fig. 1).	00379
Rockwell hardness (value)	R039:2006, 2.2	number determined from a Rockwell hardness test, derived from the difference in the indentation depths before and after application of the additional force F_1, while maintaining the preliminary test force F_0. The difference in indentation depths is measured as h (see Fig. 1) in mm. The calculation is dependent on the specific combination of indenter type and the forces used		00380

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
Rockwell hardness machine	R039:2006, 2.4	device or assembly of devices used for determining the Rockwell hardness of primarily metallic materials by performing a Rockwell indentation hardness test. Rockwell hardness machines are grouped into two classes: - Rockwell standardizing machine: Rockwell hardness machine used primarily for the standardization of Rockwell hardness indenters and for the standardization of Rockwell hardness reference test blocks. The Rockwell standardizing machine may also be used for general testing purposes. The Rockwell standardizing machine differs from a Rockwell testing machine by having smaller maximum permissible errors on certain parameters, which are defined in section 4 of this Recommendation. Standardizing machines may also be referred to as calibration machines. - Rockwell testing machine: Rockwell hardness machine used for general testing purposes		00382
roughness parameter or R-parameter (R_a or R_z)	R111-1:2004, 2.11	parameter that describes the assessed roughness profile of a sample. The letter R is indicative of the type of assessed profile, in this case R for roughness profile. The assessed profile of a sample can be in terms of different profile types: a roughness profile or R-parameter, primary profile or P-parameter, a waviness profile or W-parameter		01459
rounding error	R106-1:1997, T.4.2.8	the difference between a digital measurement result (indicated or printed) and the value of that measurement result with an analogue indication		01300
rounding error	R134:2003, T.4.2.7	difference between a digital measurement result (indicated or printed) and the value of that measurement result with an analog indication		01827
rounding error	R136-1:2004, T.4.7	difference between a digital measuring result (indicated or printed) and the value of that measuring result with an analogue indication		01910

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
rounding error of digital indication	R051-1:2006, T.4.3.2	difference between the indication and the result the instrument would give with analog indication		00655
rounding error of digital indication	R076-1:2006, T.5.4.3	difference between the indication and the result the instrument would give with analog indication		00975
rounding error of digital indication	R107-1:2007, T.4.5.2	difference between the indication and the result the instrument would give with analog indication		01388
safe load limit (E_{lim})	R060:2000, 2.3.15	maximum load that can be applied without producing a permanent shift in the performance characteristics beyond those specified		00726
sample flux (Φ_s)	R135:2004, 2.10	radiant luminous flux of monochromatic radiation transmitted by an optical cell containing the solution on which the measurement is made and reaching the detector	1. ISO 6286, Table 2, No. 17. 2. The coherent SI unit is the watt (W).	01849
sample line	R143:2009, 2.3.1	line provided to remove a representative sample of a gas to be analyzed and to transport it to the analyzer	1. A sample line may include devices such as filters, dryers or condensers (primary and secondary treatment gas) which are necessary to prepare the sample for analysis. 2. (ISO 7504: 2001)	02125
sample size	R087:2004, 2.13	prepackages taken from an inspection lot and used to provide information that will serve as the basis for a decision on the conformance of the inspection lot	The symbol '*n*' means sample size.	01122
sample solution	R135:2004, 2.12	part of a fluid taken from a system and intended to provide information about the properties of the system	1. The sample solution contains as a component the analyte and is applied to the sensor of a measuring system and provides the output signal. 2. In laboratory medicine the "system" usually is a subsystem of a patient such as blood or urine. [Adapted from [9], subclauses 4.114 and 4.4]	01851
sampling probe	R099-1:2008, 3.1	tube that is introduced into the exhaust tail pipe of a vehicle to take gas samples		02333

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
sampling probe	R143:2009, 2.2	device inserted into the gas, designed to take a representative sample thereof, to which a sample line or a sample container is connected	(ISO 7504: 2001)	02124
scale	R035-1:2007, 2.1.4	set of all the scale marks and associated numbering		00365
scale	R098:1991, 2.7	the whole set of scale marks with their corresponding numbering		01157
scale interval	R035-1:2007, 2.1.5	value expressed in units of length of: - the difference between the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks, for analog indication; or - the difference between two consecutive indicated values, for digital indication		00366
scale interval	R081:1998, 3.14	the difference between the scale values corresponding to two successive scale marks		01023
scale interval	R107-1:2007, T.3.1	value expressed in units of mass that is the difference between: ▪ the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks for analog indication; or ▪ two consecutive indicated values for digital indication		01357
scale interval (*d*)	R061-1:2004, T.3.1	value, expressed in units of mass, of the difference between: • the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks for analog indication; or • two consecutive indicated values for digital indication		00783
scale interval (d)	R106-1:1997, T.3.4	a value expressed in units of mass for weighing-in-motion that is the difference between: • the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks for analogue indication, or • two consecutive indicated or printed values for digital indication		01284
scale interval (d)	R129:2000, 2.19	the difference between two consecutive indicated values of the dimensions for each range in each axis	Adapted from VIM:1993, 4.22	01718

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
scale interval (d)	R134:2003, T.3.3.1	value expressed in units of mass for weighing-in-motion that is the difference between two consecutive indicated or printed values		01812
scale interval (*d*)	R136-1:2004, T.3.1	value, expressed in units of area, of the difference between: • the values corresponding to two consecutive scale marks for analogue indication, or • two consecutive indicated values for digital indication		01899
scale interval for stationary load	R106-1:1997, T.3.4.1	the scale interval used for static tests		01285
scale interval for stationary load	R134:2003, T.3.3.2	value expressed in units of mass for weighing vehicles or test loads that are stationary that is the difference between two consecutive indicated or printed values		01813
scale interval for testing	R050-1:1997, T.4.1.2	the value, expressed in units of mass, of the difference between two consecutive indicated values, for general and partial totalization devices, with the instrument in a special mode for testing purposes. Where such a special mode is not available, the scale interval for testing is equal to the totalization scale interval		00515
scale interval used for numbering	R076-1:2006, T.3.2.4	value of the difference between two consecutive numbered scale marks		00950
scale mark	R076-1:2006, T.2.4.2	line or other mark on a displaying component corresponding to a specified value of mass		00912
scale spacing (instrument with analog indication)	R076-1:2006, T.3.2.1	distance between any two consecutive scale marks		00947
sealing	D031:2008, 3.1.38	means intended to protect the measuring instrument against any unauthorized modification, readjustment, removal of parts, software, etc. It can be achieved by hardware, software or a combination of both		02205
secondary indications	R051-1:2006, T.1.10.2	indications, signals and symbols that are not primary indications		00575

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
secondary indications	R076-1:2006, T.1.3.2	indications, signals and symbols that are not primary indications		00891
secondary indications	R107-1:2007, T.4.1.2	indications, signals and symbols that are not primary indications		01376
secondary standard	D022:1991, 3.15	a measurement standard whose value is fixed by direct comparison with a primary standard	Most instrument calibrations are performed using secondary standards.	00160
secondary standard solution	R056:1981, 1.1.2	standard solution of which the conductivity is determined by means of the comparison method. The constant of the cell is determined by means of an indirect method, using primary standard solutions		00698
secured communication	R140:2007, T.1.19	communication, physical or not, between elements of a measuring system ensuring that information transferred from one of these elements to another may not be tampered with by the user, by external influences or by fault of the system	This is accomplished by sealing devices and/or checking facilities.	02062
securing	D031:2008, 3.1.39	to prevent unauthorized access to the device's hardware or software part		02206
selection device for load receptors and load-measuring devices	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.8	device for attaching one or more load receptors to one or more load-measuring devices, whatever intermediate load-transmitting devices are used		00931
selectivity	R113:1994, 3.13	an indication of a detector's ability to respond to certain classes of compounds more readily and to a greater degree than to others		01500
self-heating effect	R075-1:2002, 4.17	increase in temperature signal that is obtained by subjecting each temperature sensor of a pair to a continuous power dissipation of 5 mW when immersed to the minimum immersion depth in a water bath, having a mean water velocity of 0.1 m/s		00873
self-indicating instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.2.3	instrument in which the position of equilibrium is obtained without the intervention of an operator		00878
self-indication capacity	R076-1:2006, T.3.1.3	weighing capacity within which equilibrium is obtained without the intervention of an operator		00942

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
self-linearizing deflation valve	R016-2:2002, 2.17	valve for controlled linearizing exhaust of the pneumatic system during measurement		00337
self-service arrangement	R117-1:2007, T.s.1	arrangement that allows the customer to use a measuring system to obtain liquid without a second party intervention		01595
self-service arrangement	R139:2007, T.2.1	arrangement that allows the customer to use a measuring system for the purpose of obtaining gas for his own purchase		02002
self-service device	R117-1:2007, T.s.2	specific device that is part of a self-service arrangement and which allows one or more measuring systems to perform in this self-service arrangement. The self-service device includes all the elements and constituents that are mandatory so that a measuring system performs in a self-service arrangement		01596
self-service device	R139:2007, T.2.2	specific device that is part of a self-service arrangement and which allows one or more measuring systems to perform in this self-service arrangement	1. The self-service device includes all the elements and constituents that are mandatory so that a measuring system performs in a self-service arrangement. 2. The arrangement is made of a self-service device and connected measuring systems.	02003
self-service instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.2.10	instrument that is intended to be operated by the customer		00885
semi-automatic adjustment facility	R099-1:2008, 3.8	facility allowing the user to initiate an adjustment of the instrument without having the possibility of influencing its magnitude, whether or not the adjustment is automatically required	For those instruments that require the values of the volume fractions of the reference gas to be entered manually, the facility is considered to be semi-automatic.	02340
semi-automatic adjustment means	R143:2009, 2.7.3	means allowing the user to adjust the gas analytical system without having the possibility of changing the input measurement signal, whether the automatic adjustment is required or not	For those gas analytical systems that require the calibration gas mixture to be entered manually, the adjustment means are considered to be semi-automatic.	02132
semi-automatic instrument	R129:2000, 2.7	an instrument which requires the intervention of an operator to carry out the measurements but automatically determines the results		01706

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
semiautomatic refractometer	R108:1993, 2.4	semiautomatic refractometers are instruments in which the liquid sample is not supplied automatically, the indication being nevertheless displayed or printed		01409
semi-automatic zero setting device	R050-1:1997, T.3.8.1.2	a zero-setting device that operates automatically following a manual command or indicates the value of the adjustment required		00505
semi-automatic zero setting device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.8.2	device for setting the indication to zero automatically following a manual command		00613
semi-automatic zero-setting device	R061-1:2004, T.2.4.2	device for automatically setting the indication to zero following a manual command		00778
semi-automatic zero-setting device	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.2.2	device for setting the indication to zero automatically following a manual command		00921
semi-automatic zero-setting device	R106-1:1997, T.2.4.1.2	a zero-setting device that operates automatically following a manual command		01270
semi-automatic zero-setting device	R107-1:2007, T.2.4.2	device for setting the indication to zero automatically following a manual command		01335
semi-automatic zero-setting device	R134:2003, T.2.4.1.2	zero-setting device that operates automatically following a manual command		01799
semi-automatic zero-setting device	R136-1:2004, T.2.5.2	device for setting the indication to zero automatically following a manual command		01897
semi-self-indicating instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.2.4	instrument with a self-indicating weighing range, in which the operator intervenes to alter the limits of this range		00879
sensitivity	R051-1:2006, T.3.5	For a given value of the measured mass, the quotient of the change of the observed variable, l, and the corresponding change of the measured mass, M: $k = \Delta l / \Delta M$		00647
sensitivity	R053:1982, T	quotient of the increase in value of displacement of the reference point and the corresponding increase in pressure		00685

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
sensitivity	R060:2000, 2.4.13	ratio of a change in response (output) of a load cell to a corresponding change in the stimulus (load applied)		00740
sensitivity	R076-1:2006, T.4.1	for a given value of the measured mass, the quotient of the change, Δl, of the observed variable, l, and the corresponding change, Δm, of the measured mass, m		00957
sensitivity	R082:2006, 3.13	Output signal per unit mass of the sample component of interest in the carrier gas. It is expressed in either one of the two following ways: *3.13.1* With a concentration-dependent detector, the instrument sensitivity, S, (…) *3.13.2* With a mass flow rate dependent detector, the instrument sensitivity, S, (…)	Peak area is independent of broadening effects caused by variables such as column temperature, eluent flow rate, and rate of sample injection. From this standpoint, therefore, the peak area is a more satisfactory analytical parameter than peak height. On the other hand, peak heights are more easily measured and, for narrow peaks, more accurately determined. Many modern chromatographic instruments are equipped with electronic integrators that provide precise measurements of relative peak areas.	01057

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
sensitivity	R113:1994, 3.12	the output signal of a detector per unit mass of eluted sample components of interest and is either one of the following categories: 3.12.1 Concentration-dependent detector Expressed in A · mL · g–1 or V · mL · g–1, and by the equation: $S = \frac{P \times F}{M}$ where S = sensitivity P = the integrated peak area (A · s or V · s) F = the carrier gas flow rate (mL · s^{-1}) M = mass of the sample in the carrier gas (g) 3.12.2 Mass-flow-rate-dependent detector Expressed in A · s · g–1 or V · s · g–1, and by the equation: $S = \frac{P}{M}$ where the symbols are the same as those defined in 3.12.1.		01499
sensitivity of a detector	R112:1994, 2.12	The output signal per unit concentration of the sample component in the mobile phase; it may be expressed as: $S = \frac{A \times F}{M}$ where S = sensitivity A = the integrated area of the sample component F = the flow rate M = the mass of the sample component injected	An electrochemical detector of the coulombic type does not follow this equation.	01484
sensitivity of a tank	R080-1:2009, 2.20	change in the level of liquid Δh divided by the corresponding relative change in volume $\Delta V/V$ for the contained volume V at the level h		02259

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
sensitivity to non-uniformity in the field of a thermographic instrument	R141:2008, 2.11	Maximum value of the temperature difference of thermogram fragments from a standard large aperture radiator, with a uniform radiation over the surface		02115
sensitivity weight	R111-1:2004, 2.12	weight that is used to determine the sensitivity of a weighing instrument	see T.4.1 in OIML R 76-1	01460
sensor	R137-1:2006, 2.1.3	element of a measuring instrument or measuring chain that is directly affected by the measurand	[VIM:1993, 4.14]	01926
sensor	R140:2007, T.1.2.1	element of a measuring instrument or measuring chain that is directly affected by the measurand	(VIM:2007, 3.8)	02041
sensor or meter senso	R117-1:2007, T.s.3	part of a measuring device, directly affected by the flow of the liquid to be measured and which converts the flow into a signal destined for the transducer		01597
sequential control device	R139:2007, T.4.9	device which allows switching from one bank to another. This device may be included in a measuring system or may be part of the refueling station		02030
service organization	D020:1988, 1.2.11	a non-governmental organization that calibrates, tests, repairs, or maintains instruments		00145
set of weights or weight set	R111-1:2004, 2.13	series or group of weights, usually presented in a case so arranged to make possible any weighing of all loads between the mass of the weight with the smallest nominal value and the sum of the masses of all weights of the series with a progression in which the mass of the smallest nominal value weight constitutes the smallest step series. The weights have similar metrological characteristics and the same or different nominal values as defined in 4.3 of this Recommendation, and belong to the same accuracy class		01461
setting device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.1	device for fixing the limits of mass of the sub-groups		00604

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
settlement of a transaction	R117-1:2007, T.s.5	a transaction is settled when the parties interested in the transaction have made their agreement known (explicitly or implicitly) regarding the amount of the transaction. This may be a payment, signing a credit card voucher, signing a delivery order, etc. The parties interested in a transaction may be the parties themselves or their representatives (for example, the employee in a filling station or the driver of a truck)		01600
sight glass	R117-1:2007, T.s.6	device for checking, before start-up and after shut-down, that all or part of the measuring system is either filled completely with liquid (full hose measuring systems) or completely empty of liquid (empty hose measuring system)		01601
significant durability error	D011:2004, 3.12	durability error greater than the value specified in the relevant Recommendation	The relevant Recommendation may specify that durability errors are not significant, even when they exceed the value defined in 3.12, in the following cases: (a) The indication cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result; (b) The indication implies the impossibility to perform any measurement; (c) The indication is so obviously wrong that it is bound to be noticed by all those interested in the result of the measurement; or (d) A durability error cannot be detected and acted upon due to a breakdown of the appropriate durability protection facility.	00235

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
significant durability error	R076-1:2006, T.5.5.8	durability error greater than *e*. errors, occurring after a period of instrument use, are not considered to be significant durability errors, even when they exceed *e*, if they are clearly the result of the failure of a device/component, or of a disturbance and for which the indication: - cannot be interpreted, memorized, or transmitted as a measurement result; - implies the impossibility to perform any measurement; or - is so obviously wrong that it is bound to be noticed by all those interested in the result of measurement.	(1) A durability error can be due to mechanical wear and tear or due to drift and ageing of electronic parts. The concept of significant durability error applies only to electronic parts. (2) For a multi-interval instrument, the value of *e* is that appropriate to the partial weighing range.	00984
significant durability error	R105:1993, T.22	for masses equal to or greater than the minimum measured quantity, a durability error greater than one-fifth of the absolute value of the maximum permissible error for the measured quantity. Durability errors are not considered as significant when: – the indication cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result, – the indication is such that it is impossible to perform any measurement		01237
significant durability error	R135:2004, 2.34	durability error greater than the value specified in the appropriate Recommendation	[OIML D 11, 3.12]	01873

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
significant fault	D011:2004, 3.10	fault greater than the value specified in the relevant Recommendation	The relevant Recommendation may specify that the following faults are not significant, even when they exceed the value defined in 3.10: (a) Faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes (e.g. EM fields and discharges) originating in a measuring instrument or in its checking facilities; (b) Faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement; (c) Transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result; (d) Faults giving rise to variations in the measurement result that are serious enough to be noticed by all those interested in the measurement result; the relevant Recommendation may specify the nature of these variations.	00233
significant fault	R049-1:2006, 2.2.10	fault, the magnitude of which is greater than one half of the maximum permissible error in the upper flowrate zone [adapted from OIML D 11]. The following are not considered to be significant faults: • faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the water meter itself or in its checking facilities; and • transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result		00432
significant fault	R050-1:1997, T.5.5	a fault greater than the absolute value of the appropriate maximum permissible error for influence factor tests for a load equal to the minimum totalized load (Σ_{min}) for the designated class of the belt weigher		00529

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
significant fault	R051-1:2006, T.4.3.9	Fault greater than the verification scale interval, *e*. A significant fault does not include: - faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument or in its checking facility; - faults that imply it is impossible to perform a measurement; - faults that are so serious they will inevitably be noticed by all those interested in the measurement; or - transitory faults that are momentary variations in the indications that cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result.		00662
significant fault	R060:2000, 2.4.14	Fault greater than the load cell verification interval, v. The following are not considered significant faults, even when they exceed the load cell verification interval, v: • faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes; • faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurements; • faults being so serious that they are bound to be noticed by all interested in the result of measurement; and • transitory faults being momentary variations in the load cell output which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result		00741

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
significant fault	R061-1:2004, T.4.2.6	fault greater than 0.25 of the maximum permissible deviation of each fill for in-service inspection as specified in 2.2.2, for a fill equal to the minimum capacity or rated minimum fill respectively of the filling instrument. The following are not considered to be significant faults, even when they exceed the value defined above: • faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument; • faults that imply it is impossible to perform a measurement; • faults that are so serious that they will inevitably be noticed by those interested in the measurement; and • transitory faults that are momentary variations in the indications or operation that can not be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result	For filling instruments where the fill may be greater than one load, the value of the significant fault applicable for a test on one static load shall be calculated in accordance with the test procedures in A.6.1.3.	00806
significant fault	R075-1:2002, 4.10.3	fault greater than the absolute value of the MPE which is not a transitory fault	Example: If the MPE is ± 2 %, then the significant fault is a fault larger than 2 %.	00866
significant fault	R076-1:2006, T.5.5.6	fault greater than *e*. The following are not considered to be significant faults, even when they exceed *e*: - faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument; - faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement; - faults being so serious that they are bound to be noticed by all those interested in the result of measurement; or - transitory faults, being momentary variations in the indication which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measuring result	For a multi-interval instrument, the value of *e* is that appropriate to the partial weighing range.	00982
significant fault	R080-1:2009, 2.49	fault greater than the value specified in 5.7.1.4.		02288

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
significant fault	R081:1998, 3.24	a fault the magnitude of which is greater than 20 % of the maximum permissible error (mpe) for the measured quantity. The following are not considered to be significant faults: • faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the measuring instrument itself or in its checking facility; • transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, that cannot be interpreted, memorized, or transmitted as a measurement result; • faults implying the impossibility of performing any measurement.		01033
significant fault	R085-1:2008, 3.33	fault greater than the maximum permissible error specified in Table 2 (see 6.2.2). The following faults are considered not to be significant, even when they exceed the value defined above: (a) faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the ALG itself or in its checking facilities; (b) faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement; (c) transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result; (d) faults giving rise to variations in the measurement results so serious that they are bound to be noticed by all those interested in the result of the measurement.		02331

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
significant fault	R099-1:2008, 3.21	fault which has a magnitude greater than the magnitude of the maximum permissible error on initial verification	1 The following faults are considered to be not significant: a) Fault arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument itself or in its checking facilities; b) Faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement; c) Transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, recorded or transmitted as a measurement result; and d) Faults giving rise to variations in the measurement results that are so large as to be noticed by all those interested in the measurement result. 2 Adapted from OIML D 11:2004, 3.10.	02354
significant fault	R105:1993, T.20	for masses equal to or greater than the minimum measured quantity, a fault greater than one-fifth of the absolute value of the maximum permissible error for the measured quantity. The following are not considered as significant faults: – faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the measuring instrument itself or in its checking facilities, – transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result, – faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement		01235

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
significant fault	R106-1:1997, T.4.2.5	A fault greater than d. The following are not considered to be significant faults: • faults that result from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument or in its checking facility; • faults that imply the impossibility of performing any measurement; • transitory faults that are momentary variations in the indications which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result; • faults that are so serious that they will inevitably be noticed by those interested in the measurement.		01297
significant fault	R107-1:2007, T.4.5.6	fault greater than 1 d_t. The following are not considered to be significant faults: ▪ faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument or in its checking facilities (T.3.11); ▪ faults implying the impossibility to perform any weighing; ▪ transitory faults, momentary variations in the indications which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a weighing result; and ▪ faults being so serious that they will inevitably be noticed by all those interested in the weighing result		01392

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
significant fault	R117-1:2007, T.f.1	difference between the error (of indication) and the intrinsic error greater than the value specified in this Recommendation. Significant faults are only relevant to electronic measuring systems. The following are not considered to be significant faults: • transitory malfunctions resulting in momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized, or transmitted as a measurement result, • for interruptible measuring systems only, malfunctions implying the impossibility of performing further measurements		01565
significant fault	R124:1997, 9	the difference between the error of indication and the intrinsic error, whose absolute value is greater than one scale interval (adapted from D 11 clauses T.8 and T.9)		01614
significant fault	R125:1998, T.28	a fault greater than the absolute value of the maximum permissible error for the minimum quantity. The following faults are not considered to be significant, even when they exceed the value defined above: (a) faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the measuring instrument itself or in its checking facilities; (b) faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement; (c) transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result; and (d) faults giving rise to variations in the measurement result which are so serious that they are bound to be noticed by all those interested in the measurement result.		01645

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
significant fault	R129:2000, 2.28	a fault greater than one scale interval (d). The following faults are not considered to be significant, even when they exceed the value defined above: (a) faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the measuring instrument itself; (b) faults implying the impossibility to perform any measurement; (c) transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result; and (d) faults giving rise to variations in the measurement result so serious that they are bound to be noticed by all those interested in the result of the measurement.		01727
significant fault	R134:2003, T.4.2.5	fault greater than 1 d. The following are not considered to be significant faults: • faults that result from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument or in its checking facility; • faults that make it impossible to perform any measurement; • transitory faults that are momentary variations in the indications which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result; and • faults that are so serious that they will inevitably be noticed by those interested in the measurement		01825
significant fault	R135:2004, 2.30	fault greater than the value specified in the appropriate Recommendation	[OIML D 11, 3.10]	01869

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
significant fault	R136-1:2004, T.4.6	Fault greater than 1 d. The following are not considered to be significant faults: • faults that result from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the instrument or in its checking facility; • faults that make it impossible to perform any measuring; • transitory faults that are momentary variations in the indications which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measuring result; • faults that are so serious that they will inevitably be noticed by those interested in the measuring		01909
significant fault	R139:2007, T.3.12	for the mass, a fault the magnitude of which is greater than the larger of these two values: - one tenth of the magnitude of the maximum permissible error for the measuring system and for the measured mass, - the minimum specified mass deviation. For the price to pay, the price corresponding to the significant fault for the mass. The following are not considered to be significant faults: - faults arising from simultaneous and mutually independent causes in the measuring instrument itself or in its checking facilities, - transitory faults being momentary variations in the indication, which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as a measurement result, - faults implying the impossibility of performing any measurement.	No fault is allowed for the unit price.	02021
significant fault (for associated measuring instruments other than CVDDs)	R140:2007, T.2.17.2	fault, the magnitude of which is greater than half of the magnitude of the maximum permissible error for the relevant measurand. However a fault, the magnitude of which is smaller than 2 scale intervals of the associated measuring instrument is never considered as a significant fault	for associated measuring instruments other than CVDDs this concept applies to the whole associated measuring instrument, or to the electronic part only, according to what is subject to the test.	02084

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
significant fault (for CVDDs)	R140:2007, T.2.17.3	fault, the magnitude of which is greater than one fifth of the magnitude of the maximum permissible error for the calorific value. However a fault, the magnitude of which is smaller than 2 scale intervals of the CVDD is never considered as a significant fault	For CVDDs this concept applies to the whole device.	02085
significant fault (for the principal measurands: volumes, mass or energy)	R140:2007, T.2.17.1	fault, the magnitude of which is greater than one tenth of the magnitude of the maximum permissible error for the relevant measurand However, whatever is the measured quantity: - faults greater than one tenth of the magnitude of the maximum permissible error corresponding to a quantity equal to one minute at Q_{max} are always considered as significant, - faults smaller than the relevant minimum specified quantity deviation are never considered as significant.	1. For the principal measurands this concept applies only to the electronic parts of the measuring system (in general the calculator) but not to the meter as such. Meters shall be tested and assessed according to the specific applicable OIML International Recommendation(s). 2. The significant fault for a calculator is calculated on the basis of the maximum permissible error applicable to the principal measurand and not on the basis of the maximum permissible error applicable to the calculator. 3. When a device is used for measuring two or more principal measurands (a calculator for example), it has a significant fault for each measurand.	02083
simplified verification	D015:1986, 2.8	a subsequent verification of a measuring instrument for which a simplified examination is allowed [VML 2.4.5]		00265
simulation test	R050-1:1997, T.7.2	a test carried out with standard weights on a test unit consisting of a complete belt weigher without the belt conveyor		00536
simulation test	R051-1:2006, T.6.2	test carried out on a complete instrument or part of an instrument in which any part of the weighing operation is simulated		00670
simulation test	R061-1:2004, T.6.2	test carried out on a complete filling instrument or part of a filling instrument in which any part of the weighing operation is simulated		00815

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
simulation test	R106-1:1997, T.6.3	a test carried out on a complete instrument or part of an instrument in which any part of the weighing operation is simulated		01308
simulation test	R107-1:2007, T.6.2	test carried out on a complete instrument or part of an instrument in which any part of the weighing operation is simulate		01403
simulation test	R134:2003, T.6.3	test carried out on a complete instrument or part of an instrument in which any part of the weighing operation is simulated		01835
simulation test	R136-1:2004, T.6.2	test carried out on a complete measuring instrument or part of an instrument in which any part of the measurement operation is simulated		01922
single speed beltweigher	R050-1:1997, T.2.2.1	a belt weigher that is installed with a conveyor belt designed to operate at a single speed, designated in this Recommendation as the nominal speed		00486
single-valued line measure	R098:1991, 2.5	a line measure with two scale marks representing one value of length only		01155
sleeve	R016-1:2002, 2.8	essentially inelastic part of the cuff that encloses the bladder		00313
sleeve	R016-2:2002, 2.8	essentially inelastic part of the cuff that encloses the bladder		00328
slope of the calibration characteristic	R048:2004, 2.4	ratio of a small change in the current in the lamp circuit to the corresponding change in its radiance temperature		00404
software	D031:2008, 3.1.40	generic term comprising program code, data, and parameters		02207
software examination	D031:2008, 3.1.41	technical operation that consists of determining one or more characteristics of the software according to the specific procedure (e.g. analysis of technical documentation or running the program under controlled conditions)		02208

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
software identification	D031:2008, 3.1.42	sequence of readable characters (e.g. version number, checksum) that is inextricably linked to the software or software module under consideration. It can be checked on an instrument whilst in use		02209
software identification	R021:2007, 2.2.8.4	sequence of readable characters of software, and that is inextricably linked to the software (e.g. version number, checksum)		00354
software identification	R051-1:2006, T.2.7.8.4	sequence of readable characters of software, inextricably linked to the software (e.g. version number, checksum)		00595
software identification	R076-1:2006, T.2.8.6	sequence of readable characters of software that is inextricably linked to the software (e.g. version number, checksum)		00937
software identification	R107-1:2007, T.2.7.7.5	sequence of readable characters of software that is inextricably linked to the software (e.g. version number, checksum)		01352
software interface	D031:2008, 3.1.43	consists of program code and a dedicated data domain; it receives, filters, or transmits data between software modules (not necessarily legally relevant).		02210
software module	D031:2008, 3.1.44	logic entities such as programs, subroutines, libraries, and objects including their data domains that may be in relationship with other entities. The software of measuring instruments, electronic devices or sub-assemblies consists of one or more software modules	[similar IEC 61508-4:1998, 3.3.7]	02211
software protection	D031:2008, 3.1.45	securing of measuring instrument software or data domain by a hardware or software implemented seal. The seal must be removed, damaged or broken to obtain access to change software		02212
software protection	R021:2007, 2.2.8.5	securing of measuring instrument software by a hardware or software implemented seal which has to be removed, damaged or broken to obtain access to change software		00355

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
software separation	D031:2008, 3.1.46	software in measuring instruments/electronic devices/sub-assemblies can be divided into a legally relevant part and a legally non-relevant part. These parts communicate via a software interface		02213
software separation	R021:2007, 2.2.8.6	software in measuring devices can be divided into a legally relevant part and a legally irrelevant part. These parts communicate via an interface		00356
software separation	R051-1:2006, T.2.7.8.6	unambiguous separation of software into legally relevant software and non-legally relevant software. If no software separation exists, the whole software is to be considered as legally relevant		00597
software separation	R076-1:2006, T.2.8.7	unambiguous separation of software into legally relevant software and non-legally relevant software. If no software separation exists, the whole software is to be considered as legally relevant		00938
solid support	R082:2006, 3.6	material in the column (normally inert) that holds the stationary phase and consists of porous or impenetrable particles, or the interior wall of the column itself, or a combination of these, over which the carrier gas flows		01050
solid support	R112:1994, 2.5	the material within the column to which the stationary phase is bonded (together comprising the packing material) and through which the mobile phase flows. Ideally this material is inert. It may be characterized by the particle diameter d_p measured in μm		01477
solid support	R113:1994, 3.5	normally an inert material within a column that holds the stationary phase. This material may consist of porous particles, impenetrable particles, the interior column wall, or a combination of these alternatives over which the carrier gas flows		01492
sorting device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.5	device which automatically divides the loads into separate sub-groups		00608

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
source code	D031:2008, 3.1.47	computer program written in a form (programming language) that is legible and editable. Source code is compiled or interpreted into executable code		02214
span stability	R051-1:2006, T.4.3.10	capability of an instrument to maintain the difference between the indication at maximum capacity and the indication at zero within specified limits over a period of use		00663
span stability	R060:2000, 2.4.15	capability of a load cell to maintain the difference between the load cell output at maximum load, D_{max}, and the load cell output at minimum load, D_{min}, over a period of use within specified limits		00742
span stability	R061-1:2004, T.4.2.7	capability of an instrument to maintain the difference between the indication of weight at maximum capacity and the indication at zero within specified limits over a period of use		00807
span stability	R076-1:2006, T.5.5.9	capability of an instrument to maintain the difference between the indication at maximum capacity and the indication at zero over a period of use within specified limits		00985
span stability	R106-1:1997, T.4.2.6	the capability of an instrument to maintain the difference between the indication of weight at maximum capacity and the indication at zero within specified limits over a period of use		01298
span stability	R107-1:2007, T.4.5.7	capability of an instrument to maintain the difference between the indication at maximum capacity and the indication at zero over a period of use within specified limits		01393
span stability	R134:2003, T.4.2.6	capability of an instrument to maintain the difference between the indication of weight at maximum capacity and the indication at zero within specified limits over a period of use		01826
span stability test	R051-1:2006, T.6.4	test to verify that the EUT is capable of maintaining its performance characteristics over a period of use		00672
span stability test	R061-1:2004, T.6.4	test to verify that the EUT is capable of maintaining its span stability		00817

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
span stability test	R106-1:1997, T.6.5	a test to verify that the EUT is capable of maintaining its performance characteristics over a period of use		01310
span stability test	R107-1:2007, T.6.4	test to verify whether the EUT is capable of maintaining its performance characteristics over a period of use		01405
span stability test	R134:2003, T.6.5	test to verify that the EUT is capable of maintaining its span stability over a period of use		01837
spatial (angular) resolution	R141:2008, 2.9	dimension (angle, or sensitive elements) of a slit on a screen installed in front of a large aperture radiator in the field of view of the thermographic instrument, when the ratio between the peak increment of the slit temperature over the screen temperature to the temperature difference of the radiator and the screen reaches the preset value		02113
special gas extractor	R117-1:2007, T.g.1.3	gas elimination device that, like the gas separator but under less stringent operating conditions, continuously separates any air or gases contained in the liquid, and which automatically stops the flow of liquid if there is a risk of air or gases, accumulated in the form of pockets no more than slightly mixed with the liquid, entering the meter		01573
special purpose temperature probe	R114:1995, 2.3	a special-purpose temperature probe is a probe that incorporates a temperature sensor and has also other functions	An example of a special-purpose temperature probe is an esophageal-stethoscope probe in which a temperature sensor is loosely contained within a plastic tube; however the primary purpose of the probe is to transmit chest cavity sounds through the air or gas within the tube to a stethoscope attached to its open end.	01507
specific absorbance, k_λ	R131:2001, 3.5	optical absorbance, A_λ, at the analysis wavelength, λ, divided by the dosimeter thickness, t: $k_\lambda = A_\lambda / t$	The thickness, t, is a measure of optical path length.	01743

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
specific molar absorption coefficient ($\varepsilon = A/bc$)	R135:2004, 2.8	absorbance divided by the optical pathlength b and the amount of substance concentration c	1. The derived SI unit is the square metre per mole (1 m^2/mol), but the litre per mole per mm (L/(mol × mm)) or litre per mole per cm (L/(mol × cm)) is often used. 2. The specific molar absorption coefficient ε slightly depends on the amount of substance concentration c.	01847
specific net absorbance, Δk	R127:1999, 4.6	net absorbance, ΔA, at the analysis wavelength divided by the thickness, t, of the radiation sensitive layer of the dosimeter as follows: $\Delta k = \frac{\Delta A}{t}$		01680
specified measuring ranges	R140:2007, T.2.8	set of values of measurands or quantities characteristic of the gas for which the error is intended to lie within the limits specified in this Recommendation. In general the upper and lower limits of the specified measuring range are called maximum value and minimum value, respectively (for example: maximum flowrate 2 000 m^3/h, minimum flowrate 50 m^3/h)	1. This definition applies to the measuring system and also to the elements that compose the measuring system. 2. Main measurands or quantities characteristic for the metering module are flowrate, pressure or temperature of the gas. 3. A conversion device has a specified measuring range for each quantity that it processes.	02074
spectral width at half maximum value	R135:2004, 2.21	difference between a higher and lower wavelength value at which the value of an optical quantity is reduced to half of its maximum value between the two wavelengths	1. The coherent SI unit is the metre (m), but often the nanometre (nm) is used. 2. The optical quantity can be e.g. radiant luminous flux, absorbance, etc.	01860
spectral width at one-hundredth maximum value	R135:2004, 2.22	difference between a higher and lower wavelength value at which the value of an optical quantity is reduced to 1/100 of its maximum value between the two wavelengths	1. The coherent SI unit is the metre (m), but often the nanometre (nm) is used. 2. The optical quantity can be e.g. radiant luminous flux, absorbance, etc.	01861
speedometer	R055:1981, 1.1	instrument designed to indicate to the driver, the instantaneous speed of his vehicle		00690

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
speedometer constant	R055:1981, 1.6	characteristic quantity showing the type (revolutions of the driving shaft or impulses) and the frequency of signals at which the speedometer must indicate a speed of 60 km/h. The speedometer constant may be expressed in revolutions per minute, rev/min, or in impulses per minute, imp/min. The speedometer constant is numerically equal to odometer constant *k* when the same driving system is used for both instruments		00695
spherical power lens	R093:1999, 3.9	lens bringing a paraxial pencil of parallel rays to a single focus point	This definition could also apply to single vision aspheric lenses.	01134
sphygmomanometer	R016-1:2002, 2.9	instrument used for the non-invasive measurement of the arterial blood pressure		00314
sphygmomanometer	R016-2:2002, 2.9	instrument used for the non-invasive measurement of the arterial blood pressure		00329
stability of elastic characteristic	R053:1982, T	aptitude of the elastic sensing element to retain a constant elastic characteristic		00689
stable equilibrium	R051-1:2006, T.3.2.5	condition of the instrument such that the printed or stored weighing values show no more than two adjacent values with one of them being the final weight value		00634
stable equilibrium	R107-1:2007, T.3.5	condition of the instrument such that the printed or stored weight values of each separate weighing test show no more than two adjacent values, with one of them being the final weight value		01367
standard deviation of the error, *s*	R051-1:2006, T.4.3.6	standard deviation of the error (of indication) for a number of consecutive automatic weighings of a load, or similar loads, passed over the load receptor, expressed mathematically as: $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i-1}^{n} \left(x_i - \bar{x}\right)^2}{n-1}}$		00659

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
standard large aperture radiator	R141:2008, 2.4	standard radiator (i.e. a reference radiator), whose angular dimensions are at least ten times larger than the instantaneous field of view of the thermographic instrument	If the thermographic instrument has a large instantaneous field of view angle, an angular dimension of the standard reference radiator should be wide enough to cover the instantaneous field of view of the thermographic instrument.	02108
standard radiator	R141:2008, 2.3	radiator that complies with a black body model (BB)		02107
standard solution reproducing conductivity	R056:1981, 1.1	solution having an electric conductivity (in the text : conductivity) of known value, adopted as the standard measure for the calibration of conductance cells		00696
stand-by mode	R126:1998, 3.7	the mode of the EBA in which only certain circuits are energized in order to conserve power and/or prolong component life, and to attain the measuring mode more rapidly than would be possible if starting from the un-powered state		01668
static measuring system	R080-1:2009, 2.2	system that comprises a measuring tank, fitted with its ancillary and additional devices. Static measuring systems can also be utilized for measuring the quantity of the liquid in the tank such as the volume at working conditions or at base conditions	Hereafter referred to as measuring system.	02241
static pressure loss or pressure differential, Δp	R137-1:2006, 2.3.9	mean difference between the pressures at the inlet and outlet of the gas meter while the gas is flowing		01965
static set point	R061-1:2004, T.3.4	value of the test weights or masses which, in static tests, balance the value selected on the indication of the fill setting device		00786
static test	R106-1:1997, T.6.1	a test with standard weights or a load that remains stationary on the load receptor to determine an error		01306
static test	R134:2003, T.6.1	test with standard weights or a load that remains stationary on the load receptor to determine an error		01833
static test load	R061-1:2004, T.3.11	load that is used in static tests only		00793

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
static weighing	R106-1:1997, T.3.1.4	weighing a wagon while stationary and uncoupled to obtain a weight for the purposes of testing		01279
static weighing	R134:2003, T.3.1.4	weighing of vehicles or test loads that are stationary		01807
stationary phase	R082:2006, 3.5	phase in the column composed of active immobile materials, either liquid or solid, that selectively absorbs or adsorbs sample components		01049
stationary phase	R083:2006, 3.3	phase in the column composed of active immobile materials, either liquid or solid, that selectively absorbs or adsorbs sample components		01063
stationary phase	R112:1994, 2.4	the active immobile material within the column attached to the solid support or the solid support itself that delays the passage of sample components by one of several possible processes or by a combination of such processes		01476
stationary phase	R113:1994, 3.4	the liquid or solid immobile material on a solid support that causes separation of sample components through varying rates of adsorption and elution		01491
statistical control (of measurement)	D022:1991, 3.16	a means for determining whether the results of measurements using a method, instrument or process over a relatively long time interval are within specified limits established by taking into account the uncertainty and error of measurement		00161
steady pressure	R101:1991, T.4	a pressure that does not vary, or that varies continuously at speeds not exceeding: 1 % of the upper limit of the measuring range per second, for pressure gauges and vacuum gauges, 1 % of the sum of the upper limits of the measuring ranges per second, for pressure-vacuum gauges, with the greatest pressure variation in one minute not exceeding 5 % of the above values		01206
stem	R133:2002, 3.1	tube containing the capillary through which the thermometric liquid moves with a change of temperature		01774

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
step response time	R099-1:2008, 3.14	duration between the instant when an input quantity value of a measuring instrument or measuring system is subjected to an abrupt change between two specified constant quantity values and the instant when a corresponding indication settles within specified limits around its final steady value (referred to as "response time" in this Recommendation)	(VIM:2007, 4.23)	02347
storage device	D031:2008, 3.1.48	storage used for keeping measurement data ready after completion of the measurement for later legally relevant purposes (e.g. the conclusion of a commercial transaction)		02215
sub-assemblies of a heat meter, which is a combined instrument	R075-1:2002, 3.4	the flow sensor, the temperature sensor pair and the calculator or a combination of these		00846
sub-assembly	D031:2008, 3.1.49	part of an electronic device employing electronic components and having a recognizable function of its own	1. Examples: Amplifiers, comparators, power converters, etc. 2. [OIML D 11:2004, 3.3]	02216
subsequent verification	D009:2004, 2.13	any verification of a measuring instrument after a previous verification and including: - mandatory periodic verification; - verification after repair [VIML, 2.16]	Subsequent verification of a measuring instrument may be carried out before expiry of the period of validity of a previous verification either at the request of the user (owner) or when its verification is declared to be no longer valid.	00195
subsequent verification	D015:1986, 2.6	any verification of a measuring instrument which follows the initial verification: mandatory periodic verification, verification after repair, or verification made before the expiry of the period of validity of the periodical verification made either : at the request of the user, or because for some reason the stamp is no longer valid for the remainder of this period of validity [VML 2.4.3]		00263

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
subsequent verification of a measuring instrument	D027:2001, 2.6	any verification of a measuring instrument after a previous verification and including: • mandatory periodic verification; • verification after repair. [VIML, 2.16]	Subsequent verification of a measuring instrument may be carried out before expiry of the period of validity of a previous verification either at the request of the user (owner) or when its verification mark is declared to be no longer valid.	00168
subsequent verification or in-service inspection	R111-1:2004, 2.18.2	series of tests and visual examinations, also carried out by an official of the legal metrology service (inspector), to ascertain whether the weights or weight set, having been in use for some time since the previous verification, continues to conform to, or again conforms to, regulations and maintains its metrological characteristics within the required limits. If the weights or weight set passes all tests and examinations, its legal character is either confirmed, or re-established by its acceptance as evidenced by stamping and/or the issuing of a certificate of verification. When sampling is used to verify a population of weights, all elements in the population will be deemed verified		01470
subtractive weigher	R061-1:2004, T.1.8.3	automatic gravimetric filling instrument for which the fill is determined by controlling the output feed from the weigh hopper		00760
supervised body	D009:2004, 2.16	body under supervision - a business involved in activities being the subject of public interest, e.g. manufacture, repair, distribution, installation and/or use of a measuring instrument and prepackages in trade transactions, health protection and protection of private property, work safety and protection of the environment, as specified by national metrological legislation		00198
supervisor	D029:2008, 3 - G.3-2	person on the managerial staff or appropriate internal committee of the certification body who is in charge of validating the work of evaluators and who has an appropriate knowledge of legal metrology		02157
supplementary devices	R035-1:2007, 2.2.4	devices such as one or more fixed or movable hooks, rings, handles, tips, winding devices, and verniers intended to facilitate and extend the utility of the measure		00370

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
supplementary totalization indicating device	R050-1:1997, T.3.7.3	an indicating device with a scale interval greater than that of the general totalization indicating device and intended to indicate the mass of the loads conveyed over a fairly long period of operation		00502
supplementary totalization indicating device	R107-1:2007, T.4.3.3	totalization indicating device with a scale interval greater than that of the principal totalization indicating device and indicating the sum of the weight values of consecutive loads weighed over a long period of time. This device may be resettable to zero by the user		01383
supplier	D029:2008, 3 - G.3-3	--	For this application, "supplier" must be understood as "applicant" for type evaluation or for OIML Type Evaluation. Although the instrument may be manufactured by another company, the applicant has to assume responsibility for compliance.	02158
systolic blood pressure (value)	R016-1:2002, 2.10	maximum value of the arterial blood pressure as a result of the contraction of the systemic ventricle	Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	00315
systolic blood pressure (value)	R016-2:2002, 2.10	maximum value of the arterial blood pressure as a result of the contraction of the systemic ventricle	Because of hydrostatic effects, this value should be measured with the cuff at the heart level.	00330
T_1 error	R087:2004, 2.4.1	an inadequate prepackage found to contain an actual quantity less than the nominal quantity minus the tolerable deficiency allowed in 4.2.3 for the nominal quantity is called a T_1 error T_1 error: actual contents < (Qn - T)		01112
T_2 error	R087:2004, 2.4.2	an inadequate prepackage found to contain an actual quantity less than the nominal quantity minus twice the tolerable deficiency for a nominal quantity allowed in 4.2.3 is called a T_2 error. T_2 error: actual contents < (Qn - T_2)		01113
tamper proofing	R016-1:2002, 2.15	means of preventing the user from gaining easy access to the measuring mechanism of the device		00320

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
tank calibration table	R125:1998, T.5	a table which shows the relation between the height of the liquid level and the volume contained in the tank at that level under specified conditions		01619
tank capacity table	R080-1:2009, 2.21	table which shows the relation between the liquid level and the volume contained in the tank (compartment) at that level under reference conditions (including the position of the tank)		02260
tank or compartment calibration (tank calibration)	R080-1:2009, 2.12	set of operations to determine the capacity of a tank or compartment, using methods satisfying the technical and metrological requirements, such as measurement at one or several filling levels by means of geometric size measurement, gravimetric, or volumetric method. The gravimetric method determines the volume of liquid in the tank by means of weighing; the volumetric method determines the volume of liquid in the tank by means of measuring the volume of liquid entered in or emptied from the tank		02251
tare balancing device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.10.1	tare device without indication of the tare value (T.3.2.3) when the instrument is loaded		00618
tare balancing device	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.4.1	tare device without indication of the tare value when the instrument is loaded		00926
tare device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.10	device for setting the indication to zero when a load is on the load receptor: - without altering the weighing range for net loads (additive tare device); or - reducing the weighing range for net loads (subtractive tare device). It may function as: - a non-automatic device (load balanced by operator); - a semi-automatic device (load balanced automatically following a single manual command); - an automatic device (load balanced automatically without the intervention of an operator)		00617

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
tare device	R061-1:2004, T.2.5	device for taring: • without altering the weighing range for net loads (additive tare device); or • reducing the weighing range for net loads (subtractive tare device). The tare device may function as: • a nonautomatic device (load balanced by the operator or tare preset by the operator); • a semi-automatic device (load balanced automatically following a single manual command); or • an automatic device (load balanced automatically without the intervention of an operator)		00782
tare device	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.4	device for setting the indication to zero when a load is on the load receptor: - without altering the weighing range for net loads (additive tare device); or - reducing the weighing range for net loads (subtractive tare device). It may function as: - a non-automatic device (load balanced by an operator); - a semi-automatic device (load balanced automatically following a single manual command); or - an automatic device (load balanced automatically without the intervention of an operator).		00925
tare value, T	R051-1:2006, T.3.2.3	weight value of a load, determined by a tare weighing device		00630
tare value, T	R076-1:2006, T.5.2.3	weight value of a load, determined by a tare weighing device		00969
tare weighing device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.10.2	tare device that stores the tare value (T.3.2.3) and is capable of indicating or printing it whether or not the instrument is loaded		00619
tare weighing device	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.4.2	tare device that stores the tare value and that is capable of displaying or printing it whether or not the instrument is loaded		00927

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
tariff control device	R049-1:2006, 2.1.9	device that allocates measurement results into different registers depending on tariff or other criteria, each register having the possibility to be displayed individually		00419
taxi	R021:2007, 2.1.2	vehicle, typically a car controlled by a driver, that takes passengers on a journey in exchange for a fare		00339
taxi identification number	R021:2007, 2.2.9	numbers and/or letters identifying the taxi or the national registration number specified for the taxi		00358
taximeter	R021:2007, 2.1.1	instrument intended to measure duration and distance on the basis of a signal delivered by a distance measurement transducer, and to calculate and indicate the fare to be paid on the basis of the measured distance and/or duration		00338
temperature (t)	R111-1:2004, 2.14	In degrees Celsius, is related to the absolute thermodynamic temperature scale, called the Kelvin scale, by $t = T - 273.15$ K.		01462
temperature coefficient of the lamp	R048:2004, 2.7	dimensionless quantity numerically equal to a change in the radiance temperature of the ribbon (in °C) under changes of the ambient temperature by 1 °C at a constant lamp current		00407
temperature effect on minimum dead load output	R060:2000, 2.4.16	change in minimum dead load output due to a change in ambient temperature		00743
temperature effect on sensitivity	R060:2000, 2.4.17	change in sensitivity due to a change in ambient temperature		00744
temperature equivalent of a change in the current within the lamp circuit	R048:2004, 2.10	change in a value of radiance temperature (in °C) of the tungsten ribbon caused by a given change in the current within its circuit		00410
temperature inhomogeneity of the target area	R048:2004, 2.5	difference between the radiance temperature values obtained across the surface of the tungsten ribbon in the field of view. The temperature inhomogeneity is characterized by a maximum variation in temperature values obtained as a result of measurements when observing along and across the ribbon within the marked area relative to the position determined by the index and the center of the ribbon after the field of view has been displaced within the specified limits		00405

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
temperature probe	R114:1995, 2.2	a temperature probe is the component of a thermometer of which part is applied to a body cavity or tissue with which it establishes thermal equilibrium. It comprises a temperature sensor with associated parts including coverings, seals, inner leads, and connecting plug, where appropriate	(1) A body cavity may be the rectum, esophagus, or a surgically created cavity. (2) The part of the probe in contact with a body cavity is called the applied part.	01506
temperature probe	R115:1995, 2.2	a temperature probe is the component of a thermometer of which part is applied to a body cavity or tissue with which it establishes thermal equilibrium. It comprises a temperature sensor with associated parts including coverings, seals, inner leads, and connecting plug, where appropriate	(1) A body cavity or tissue may be the mouth (sublingual), rectum, or armpit. (2) The part of the probe in contact with a body cavity or tissue is called the applied part	01510
temperature programming	R100:1991, 3.10	a means of automatically controlling the rate and duration of the temperature rise of a furnace-type AAS system		01202
temperature sensor	R080-1:2009, 2.25	measuring device for the temperature of the liquid		02264
temperature sensor pair	R075-1:2002, 3.4.2	a sub-assembly (for mounting with or without pockets), which senses the temperatures of the heatconveying liquid at the flow and return of a heatexchange circuit		00848
temperature stability	R049-2:2006, 2.10	temperature stability has been reached when all parts of the equipment under test are within 3 °C of each other, or as otherwise specified in the relevant specification of its final temperature		00475
template	R136-1:2004, T.1.8	wear-resistant and dimensionally stable flexible material (e.g. rubber or reinforced rubber) of at least 1 mm thickness and of circular or irregular form		01887
tension loading	R060:2000, 2.1.1.2	tension force applied to a load cell		00703
terminal	R076-1:2006, T.2.2.5	digital device that has one or more keys (or mouse, touch-screen, etc.) to operate the instrument, and a display to provide the weighing results transmitted via the digital interface of a weighing module or an analog data processing device		00901

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
test	D011:2004, 3.20	series of operations intended to verify the compliance of the equipment under test (EUT) with specified requirements		00249
test	D031:2008, 3.1.50	series of operations intended to verify the compliance of the equipment under test (EUT) with the specified requirements	[OIML D 11:2004, 3.20]	02217
test	R099-1:2008, 3.32	series of operations intended to verify the compliance of the equipment under test (EUT) with specified requirements	(OIML D 11:2004, 3.20)	02367
test	R111-1:2004, 2.15	technical operation that consists of the determination of one or more characteristics or performance of a given product, material, equipment, organism, physical phenomenon, process or service according to a specified procedure.	Based on 13.1. Test, ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996 Standardization and Related Activities—General Vocabulary	01463
test	R125:1998, T.35	a series of operations intended to verify the compliance of the equipment under test with certain requirements		01658
test	R129:2000, 2.33	a series of operations intended to verify the compliance of the EUT with certain requirements		01734
test	R137-1:2006, 2.4.5	series of operations intended to verify the compliance of the equipment under test (EUT) with certain requirements		01971
test cycle	R039:2006, 2.8	sequence of applying the test forces during the Rockwell hardness test. The test cycle may be described by force variations with time as the indenter penetrates the test sample		00386
test element of an indicating device	R137-1:2006, 2.2.18	device to enable precise reading of the measured gas quantity		01954
test flowrate	R049-2:2006, 2.1	mean flowrate during a test, calculated from the indications of a calibrated reference device. The quotient of the actual volume passing through the water meter divided by the time for that volume to pass through the water meter		00466
test object	D020:1988, 1.2.7	a physical object, device, or material that is subject to a measurement and embodies the physical quantity to be measured or calibrated		00141

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
test object	R129:2000, 2.33.4	an object whose dimensions are verified by appropriate reference standards and intended to verify the compliance of the EUT with certain metrological requirements		01738
test procedure	D011:2004, 3.20.1	detailed description of the test operations		00250
test procedure	R125:1998, T.35.1	a detailed description of the tests		01669
test procedure	R129:2000, 2.33.1	a detailed description of the tests		01735
test procedure	R137-1:2006, 2.4.6	detailed description of the test operations		01972
test program	D011:2004, 3.20.2	description of a series of tests for certain types of equipment		00251
test program	R125:1998, T.35.2	a description of a series of tests for certain types of equipment		01660
test program	R129:2000, 2.33.2	a description of a series of tests for a certain type of equipment		01736
test program	R137-1:2006, 2.4.7	description of a series of tests for a certain type of equipment		01973
test report	B003:2003, 2.12	Report, prepared according to the Test Report Format specified in the relevant Recommendation, that gives the results of the examinations and testing carried out during type evaluation on an identified sample or samples of a given type and a conclusion as to whether the sample or samples meet the specified requirements	For the implementation of the System, the Test Report constitutes the evaluation report referred to in 2.7.	00090

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
Test Report	B010-1:2004, 3.9	in the present publication, “Test Report” means a report comprised of the OIML Test Report (see 3.8) and, when applicable, a complementary Test Report containing test results for any agreed upon additional requirements	(1) The Test Report gives the results of the examinations and testing carried out during type evaluation on an identified sample or samples of a given type and a conclusion as to whether the sample(s) meet the specified requirements. (2) The Test Report constitutes the evaluation report referred to in 3.4. (3) The complementary Test Report may be validated by a letter from the OIML Issuing Authority.	00100
test weight (m_t)	R111-1:2004, 2.16	weight that is to be tested according to this Recommendation		01464
testing	B010-1:2004, 3.14	act of carrying out technical operations that consists of determining the metrological and technical characteristics of an instrument according to specified procedures. (ISO/IEC Guide 2, 13.1)		00105
testing laboratory	B010-1:2004, 3.13	principal laboratory including any necessary specialized laboratory or laboratories designated by the Issuing Authority to carry out examination and testing of a sample or samples of a measuring instrument submitted for type evaluation, with the principal laboratory assuming responsibility for the evaluation results reported	See Note under 3.11.	00104
testing laboratory	D019:1988, 1.1.8	a laboratory which measures, examines, tests, calibrates or otherwise determines the characteristics or performance of materials or products		00132

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
Testing Laboratory	D030:2008, 3 - G.3-1	any necessary specialized laboratory or laboratories designated by the Issuing Authority to carry out examination and testing of a sample or samples of a measuring instrument submitted for evaluation, with the Issuing Authority assuming responsibility for the evaluation report	1. When used in connection with the MAA, a Testing Laboratory may be part of the organization containing the OIML Issuing Authority, or a subcontracting Testing Laboratory of the OIML Issuing Authority. 2. A Testing Laboratory may be a subcontractor of an inspection body.	02163
thermal test object	R141:2008, 2.5	device intended to create a plane picture containing a heat-radiating object with a preset spatial frequency, or shape or temperature contrast on a uniform radiating background with a known temperature value and a known emittance value of the object and background		02109
thermogram	R141:2008, 2.2	multiple-element, two-dimensional image, each element being attributed a color, or a color gradation, or a screen brightness level, which is determined in correspondence with a conventional radiation scale		02106
thermographic instrument	R141:2008, 2.1	optoelectronic instrument designed for non-contact (remote) observation, measurement and registration of the space/space-time distribution of the radiation temperature of objects, in the field of view of the instrument, by forming a time sequence of thermograms and by determining the temperature of the object surface on the basis of the known emittance and influence parameters (ambient temperature, atmospheric transmission, observation distance, etc.)		02105
tilt limiting device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.7	device which prevents the instrument from operating above a predetermined value of tilt		00610
time necessary to reach thermal equilibrium	R048:2004, 2.2	minimum time period ranging from the moment of switching on a lamp to the moment at which thermal equilibrium is reached, expressed in temperature stability of the tungsten ribbon of a lamp		00402

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
time stamp	D031:2008, 3.1.51	unique monotonically increasing time value, e.g. in seconds or a date and time string denoting the date and/or time at which a certain event or fault occurred. This data is presented in a consistent format, allowing for easy comparison of two different records and tracking progress over time		02218
tolerable deficiency (also called the tolerable negative error)	R087:2004, 2.14	deficiency in the quantity of product permitted in a prepackage	The symbol *'T'* means tolerable deficiency.	01123
top loading	R080-1:2009, 2.36	loading of a measuring compartment from the top through the fill hole cover opened for this purpose		02275
total area of a parcel of leather (A_{total})	R136-1:2004, T.3.4	sum of the areas of pieces of leather individually measured and bundled into a parcel		01902
total capacity	R080-1:2009, 2.7	maximum volume of liquid which a tank or compartment may contain up to overflowing, under rated operating conditions and at reference temperature		02246
total capacity	R095:1990, T.2	the maximum volume of liquid the tank may contain up to overflowing under rated operating conditions, at reference temperature		01138
total train	R106-1:1997, T.7.3	a number of coupled wagons whose totalized weight is to be obtained		01213
totalization device	R050-1:1997, T.3.6	a device that uses information supplied by the weighing unit and the displacement transducer to do either: • an addition of partial loads, or • an integration of the product of the load per unit length and the speed of the belt		00498
totalization device	R107-1:2007, T.2.3	device that calculates the sum of consecutive loads weighed and discharged to bulk		01332
totalization indicating device	R050-1:1997, T.3.7	a device that receives information from the totalization device and indicates the mass of the loads conveyed		00499
totalization indicating device	R107-1:2007, T.4.3	device that indicates the sum of the weight values of consecutive loads weighed and discharged to bulk		01380

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
totalization scale interval (d)	R050-1:1997, T.4.1.1	the value, expressed in units of mass, of the difference between two consecutive indicated values, for general and partial totalization devices, with the instrument in its normal weighing mode		00514
totalization scale interval, d_t	R107-1:2007, T.3.1.1	scale interval of a principal totalization indicating device		01358
traceability	D022:1991, 3.17	the property of a result of a measurement whereby it can be related to appropriate standards through an unbroken chain of comparisons		00162
traceability	R127:1999, 4.12	property of the result of a measurement or value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons, all having stated uncertainties		01686
traceability	R131:2001, 3.11	property of the result of a measurement or value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having stated uncertainties		01752
traceability	R132:2001, 3.11	property of the result of a measurement or value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having stated uncertainties		01768
traceability of a measurement	R140:2007, T.2.7	property of the result of a measurement or the value of a standard whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having stated uncertainties	(adapted from VIM:2007, 2.41)	02073
train weighing	R106-1:1997, T.3.1.3.3	weighing-in-motion of a number of coupled wagons to obtain a totalized weight of all the wagon weights		01278

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
transaction	R080-1:2009, 2.38	delivery of liquid products from one or several measuring compartments to a recipient	The transaction can also be a receipt (e.g. a milk collecting truck). A transaction is settled when the parties interested in the transaction have made their agreement known (explicitly or implicitly) as regards the amount of the transaction. This may be a payment, signing a credit card voucher, signing a delivery order, etc. The parties interested in a transaction may be the parties themselves or their representatives (for example: the employee in a filling station, the driver of a tanker).	02277
transducer	R085-1:2008, 3.5	device that provides an output quantity, having a determined relationship to the input quantity		02303
transducer	R117-1:2007, T.t.1	part of the measuring device that provides an output signal, representing volume or mass, having a determined relationship to the input signal. The transducer can either be incorporated with the meter sensor or be external to the meter sensor. In the latter case, it can be approved either with the sensor or with the calculator.	(See also T.a.8)	01602
transfer point	R080-1:2009, 2.30	point at which the liquid is defined as being delivered or received		02269
transfer point	R081:1998, 3.18	the point at which the quantity of liquid measured is defined as being delivered or received		01027
transfer point	R117-1:2007, T.t.2	point at which the liquid is defined as being delivered or received		01603
transfer point	R139:2007, T.1.13	point at which the gas is defined as being delivered		02001

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
transitional flowrate, Q_2	R049-1:2006, 2.3.4	flowrate which occurs between the permanent flowrate Q_3, and the minimum flowrate Q_1, that divides the flowrate range into two zones, the upper flowrate zone and the lower flowrate zone, each characterized by its own maximum permissible error		00441
transitional flowrate, Q_t	R137-1:2006, 2.3.4	flowrate which occurs between the maximum flowrate Q_{max} and the minimum flowrate Q_{min} that divides the flowrate range into two zones, the "upper zone" and the "lower zone", each characterized by its own maximum permissible error		01960
transitory fault	R075-1:2002, 4.10.2	momentary variations in the indication which cannot be interpreted, memorized or transmitted as measurements		00865
transmission of measurement data	D031:2008, 3.1.52	transmission of measurement data via communication networks or other means to a distant electronic device where they are further processed and/or used for legally regulated purposes		02219
transmittance ($\tau = \Phi_{tr} / \Phi_0$)	R135:2004, 2.4	ratio of the transmitted radiant luminous flux to the incident flux	1. ISO 6286, Table 1, No. 4. 2. Transmittance has the dimension one and is expressed with the derived coherent SI unit one (1).	01843
transmitted flux (Φ_{tr})	R135:2004, 2.3	radiant luminous flux of the radiation emerging from the medium through an external surface which in the flux direction is opposite to the external surface of the flux incidence	1. Adapted from ISO 6286, Table 1, No. 2. 2. The coherent SI unit is the watt (W).	01842
transportable measuring tank	R080-1:2009, 2.1	container, suitable for use as a volume measuring device for liquids, fixed on a truck (or on a railcar) or detachably connected to it, which may be subdivided into several measuring compartments	Hereafter referred to as measuring tank or tank.	02240
transverse axis and roll angle	R080-1:2009, 2.28	horizontal axis of the tank perpendicular to the longitudinal axis, when the tank is in its normal position. The vertical angle by which this axis is rotated is referred to as the roll angle. It is positive if the right part of the tank (in relation to the direction of travel) is lifted		02267
true (reference) quantity	R117-1:2007, T.q.1.1	total volume or mass that has passed through the meter during a measurement. Often referred to as "known quantity"		01592

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
true value (of a quantity)	R137-1:2006, 2.2.4	value consistent with the definition of a given particular quantity	[VIM:1993, 1.19 + notes]	01940
true value of pressure	R110:1994, 2.4.1	a pressure value that is perfectly consistent with the definition of pressure		01429
true volume, V_t	R080-1:2009, 2.9	conventional true value of volume of liquid in a tank or compartment at working temperature *t*.		02248
type	R076-1:2006, T.3.4	definitive model of a weighing instrument or module (including a family of instruments or modules) of which all of the elements affecting its metrological properties are suitably defined		00955
type	R111-1:2004, 2.17	definite model of weights or weight set to which it conforms		01465
type (pattern) evaluation	B003:2003, 2.7	systematic examination and testing of the performance of one or more specimens of an identified type (pattern) of measuring instrument against documented requirements, the results of which are contained in an evaluation report, in order to determine whether the type may be approved. (VIML 2.5)		00085
type (pattern) evaluation	D027:2001, 2.3	systematic examination and testing of the performance of one or more specimens of an identified type (pattern) of measuring instruments against documented requirements, the results of which are contained in the evaluation report, in order to determine whether the type may be approved [VIML, 2.5]	"Pattern" is used in legal metrology with the same meaning as "type"; in the entries below, only "type" is used.	00165
type approval	B010-1:2004, 3.5	decision of legal relevance, based on the evaluation report, that the type of a measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirements and is suitable for use in the regulated area in such a way that it is expected to provide reliable measurement results over a defined period of time (VIML 2.6)		00096

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
type approval	D009:2004, 2.10	decision of legal relevance, based on the evaluation report, that the type of measuring instrument complies with the respective statutory requirements and is suitable for use in the regulated area in such a way that it is expected to provide reliable measurement results over a defined period of time [VIML, 2.6]		00192
type approval	D029:2008, 3 - G.3-2	decision of legal relevance, based on the evaluation report that the type of a measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirements and is suitable for use in the regulated area in such a way that it is expected to provide reliable measurement results over a defined period of time	For the purpose of this Document, the “type approval” is named “type evaluation”. Consequently “Type evaluation” in the sense of this Document includes examination, tests and decision.	02155
type approval	R111-1:2004, 2.17.2	process of making a decision by a responsible body, based on a review of a type evaluation test report for the type of weights or weight set and professional judgment, that the type is in conformity with the mandatory requirements of this Recommendation for legal applications		01467
type approval	R135:2004, 2.39	decision of legal relevance, based on the evaluation report, that the type of measuring instrument complies with the relevant statutory requirements and is suitable for use in the regulated area in such a way that it is expected to provide reliable measurement results over a defined period of time	[VIML, 2.6]	01878
type evaluation	B010-1:2004, 3.4	systematic examination and testing of the performance of one or more specimens of an identified type of measuring instrument against documented requirements, the results of which are contained in an evaluation report, in order to determine whether the type may be approved (VIML 2.5)		00095
type evaluation	D029:2008, 3 - G.3-2	systematic examination and testing of the performance of one or more specimens of an identified type of measuring instruments against documented requirements, the results of which are contained in the evaluation report, in order to determine whether the type may be approved	(VIML 2.5)	02154

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
type evaluation	D030:2008, 3 - G.3-1	systematic examination and testing of the performance of one or more specimens of an identified type of measuring instrument against documented requirements, the results of which are contained in the evaluation report, in order to determine whether the type may be approved	(VIML 2.5)	02159
type evaluation	D031:2008, 3.1.19	systematic examination and testing of the performance of one or more specimens of an identified type (pattern) of measuring instruments against documented requirements, the results of which are contained in the evaluation report, in order to determine whether the type may be approved	[OIML V 1:2000, 2.5]	02186
type evaluation	R111-1:2004, 2.17.1	systematic examination and testing of the performance of a type of weights or weight sets against the documented requirements of this Recommendation, the results of which are contained in a test report		01466
type evaluation	R135:2004, 2.38	systematic examination and testing of the performance of one or more samples of an identified type of measuring instrument against documented requirements, the results of which are contained in the evaluation report, in order to determine whether the type may be approved	The term “pattern” is used in legal metrology with the same meaning as “type”; below only the term “type” is used. [VIML, 2.5]	01877
type of a measuring instruments or module	B003:2003, 2.6	Definitive model of a measuring instrument or module (including a family of instruments or modules) of which all of the elements affecting its metrological properties are suitably defined		00084
type of measuring instrument	B010-1:2004, 3.3	definite model of the category of instruments to which it conforms		00094
type specific parameter	R051-1:2006, T.2.7.8.2	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the type of instrument only. Type-specific parameters are part of the legally relevant software. They are fixed at type approval of the instrument. Examples of type-specific parameters are: parameters used for mass calculation, stability analysis or price calculation and rounding, software identification		00593

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
type-specific parameter	D031:2008, 3.1.53	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the type of instrument only. Type-specific parameters are part of the legally relevant software	Example: Considering a measuring system of liquids other than water, the range of kinematic viscosity of a turbine is a type-specific parameter fixed by the type approval of the turbine. All the manufactured turbines of the same type have the same range of viscosity.	02220
type-specific parameter	R021:2007, 2.2.8.2	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the type of taximeter only. They are fixed at type approval of the taximeter. Examples of type-specific parameters include software identification and parameters used for fare calculation and rounding		00352
type-specific parameter	R076-1:2006, T.2.8.3	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the type of instrument only. Type-specific parameters are part of the legally relevant software. They are fixed at type approval of the instrument	*Examples:* Parameters used for mass calculation, stability analysis or price calculation and rounding, software identification.	00934
type-specific parameter	R107-1:2007, T.2.7.7.3	legally relevant parameter with a value that depends on the type of instrument only Type-specific parameters are part of the legally relevant software. They are fixed at type approval of the instrument.	*Examples:* Parameters used for weight value calculation, stability analysis or price calculation and rounding, software identification.	01350
ullage	R071:2008, 3.9	distance between the free surface of the liquid and the upper reference point, measured along the vertical measurement axis		02233
ullage	R085-1:2008, 3.20	distance between the liquid level and the upper reference point, measured along the vertical measurement axis	The term “outage” is synonymous.	02318
ullage (or headspace)	R138:2007, 2.8	empty volume remaining in a container after it is filled		01985
ullage height	R095:1990, T.7	the distance between the free surface of the liquid and the upper reference point, measured along the vertical measurement axis		01143
ullage height (*C*)	R080-1:2009, 2.18	distance between the free surface of the liquid and the reference point top, measured along the vertical measurement axis	(see figure 1)	02257

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
unattended post-payment (or delayed payment)	R139:2007, T.2.7	type of payment in unattended service mode in which payment for the delivered quantity is required after the delivery, but in which the transaction is not settled when the customer leaves the site, following an implicit agreement with the supplier		02008
unattended service mode	R117-1:2007, T.s.4.2	operating mode of a self-service arrangement in which the self-service device controls the authorization for the delivery, based on an action of the customer		01599
unattended service mode	R139:2007, T.2.4	operating mode of a self-service arrangement in which the self-service arrangement controls the authorization for the delivery, based on an action of the customer	In unattended service mode, the end of the measurement operation is the end of the registration (printing and/or memorizing) of information concerning the measurement operation.	02005
uncertainty in the determination of an error	R081:1998, 3.22	an estimate characterizing the range of values within which the true value of an error lies, including components due to the standard and its use, and components due to the verified or calibrated instrument itself	the components due to a meter verified or calibrated are notably linked to the resolution of its indicating device and to the periodic variation.	01031
uncertainty of measurement	R140:2007, T.2.2	parameter, associated with the result of a measurement, that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand	(adapted from VIM:2007, 2.26)	02068
uncertainty of measurement	R142:2008, 2.4(annex 6)	parameter characterizing the dispersion of the quantity values being attributed to a measurand, based on the information used		02120
uncertainty of measurements	R136-1:2004, T.4.11	percentage value associated with the total area of a parcel of leather (A_{total}), that characterizes the best estimate of the value of the total area of the parcel		01914
uncertainty of the determination of an error	R117-1:2007, T.u.1	estimate characterizing the range of values within which the true value of an error lies, including components due to the standard and its use, and components due to the verified or calibrated instrument itself	(see also Annex B)	01604
uncertainty of the pressure measurement	R110:1994, 2.4.3	a parameter associated with the result of a pressure measurement, that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measured pressure		01431

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
uncoupled wagon weighing	R106-1:1997, T.3.1.3.1	weighing-in-motion of wagons that travel independently across a load receptor. (This is usually achieved by means of an incline of the approach to the load receptor)		01276
universal computer	D031:2008, 3.1.54	computer that is not constructed for a specific purpose but that can be adapted to the metrological task by software. In general this software is founded on an operating system that permits loading and execution of software for specific purposes		02221
upper limit of measuring range (P_{max})	R110:1994, 2.1.1.1	the maximum pressure to be measured		01418
upper reference point	R071:2008, 3.7	point located on the vertical measurement axis, with reference to which the ullage is measured		02231
upper reference point	R085-1:2008, 3.17	point clearly marked on the principal gauge hatch located along the vertical axis ascending from the dipping datum point to indicate the reference position to which ullage is measured		02315
upper reference point	R095:1990, T.6	the point on the vertical measurement axis, with reference to which the ullage height is measured		01142
user adjustment	R143:2009, 2.7.1	adjustment employing only the means at the disposal of the user		02130
user adjustment (of a measuring instrument)	R099-1:2008, 3.6	adjustment employing only the means at the disposal of the user		02338
user interface	D031:2008, 3.1.55	interface that enables information to be interchanged between a human and the measuring instrument or its hardware or software components, e.g. switches, keyboard, mouse, display, monitor, printer, touch-screen, software window on a screen including the software that generates it		02222
user interface	R021:2007, 2.2.6	interface that enables information to be interchanged between a human user and the measuring instrument or its hardware or software components, e.g. switches, keyboard, mouse, display, monitor, printer, touch-screen, or a window on a screen including the software that generates it		00349

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
user interface	R107-1:2007, T.2.10	interface that enables information to be passed between a user and the instrument or its hardware or software components, as, e.g. switch, keyboard, mouse, display, monitor, printer, touch-screen		01355
vacuum	R101:1991, T.2	a pressure less than ambient pressure, the latter being considered as the datum point		01204
vacuum	R109:1993, 2.2	a pressure less than ambient pressure		01412
validation	D027:2001, 2.14	confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that the requirements for a specific intended use or application have been fulfilled [ISO 9000:2000, 3.8.5]	(1) The term "validated" is used to designate the corresponding status. (2) The use conditions for validation can be real or simulated.	00176
validation	D031:2008, 3.1.56	confirmation by examination and provision of objective evidence (i.e. information that can be proved true, based on facts obtained from observations, measurement, test, etc.) that the particular requirements for the specific intended use are fulfilled. In the present case the related requirements are those of this Document	[derived from ISO/IEC 14598 and IEC 61508-4:1998]	02223
validity of pattern approval	D019:1988, 1.1.6	a period of time during which the pattern approval is recognized by the approving legal metrology agency as being in effect		00130
variable pressure	R101:1991, T.5	a pressure which varies in any way whatever, periodic or otherwise, at speeds between: 1 % and 10 % of the upper limit of the measuring range per second, for pressure gauges and vacuum gauges, 1 % and 10 % of the sunl of the upper limits of the measuring ranges per second, for pressure-vacuum gauges		01207
variable speed beltweigher	R050-1:1997, T.2.2.2	a belt weigher that is installed with a conveyor belt designed to operate at more than one speed		00487
vehicle	R134:2003, T.7.1	loaded or unloaded vehicle that is recognized by the instrument as a vehicle to be weighed		01838

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
vehicle incorporated instrument	R051-1:2006, T.1.3.5	instrument where components of the vehicle which are also components of the weighing instrument, i.e. parts of the vehicle (levers, joints and/or force transmission) are used for the instrument	For example, a front-end loader (front-end loading vehicle) that determines the quantity of loose material held in the bucket (load receptor).	00566
vehicle mounted instrument	R051-1:2006, T.1.3.4	complete instrument that is firmly mounted on a vehicle, and that is designed for that special purpose	For example, a garbage weigher (waste collecting vehicle) that determines the quantity of loose material emptied from a container (supported by the load receptor) into the body of the vehicle.	00565
verification	D031:2008, 3.1.57	procedure (other than type approval) that includes the examination and marking and/or issuing of a verification certificate that ascertains and confirms that the measuring instrument complies with the statutory requirements	1. Different definition from other Standards e.g. ISO/IEC 14598, clause 4.23 or IEC 61508-4, clause 3.8.1. 2. [OIML V 1: 2000, 2.13]	02224
verification	R111-1:2004, 2.18	all the operations carried out by an organ of the national service of legal metrology (or other legally authorized organization) having the object of ascertaining and confirming that the weight entirely satisfies the requirements of the regulations for verification. Verification includes both examination and stamping. (Adapted from VIML 2.4 and 2.13)		01468
verification certificate	D027:2001, 2.20	document certifying that the verification of a measuring instrument was carried out with a satisfactory result [VIML 3.3]		00182
verification mark	D027:2001, 2.19	mark applied to a measuring instrument certifying that the verification of the measuring instrument was carried out with satisfactory results [VIML 3.7]	The verification mark may also identify the body responsible for verification and/or indicate the year or date of verification or its expiry date.	00181

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
verification of a measuring instrument	D009:2004, 2.11	procedure (other than type approval) which includes the examination and marking and/or issuing of a verification certificate, that ascertains and confirms that the measuring instrument complies with the statutory requirements [VIML, 2.13]		00193
verification of a measuring instrument	D027:2001, 2.4	procedure (other than type approval) which includes the examination and marking and/or issuing of a verification certificate, that ascertains and confirms that the measuring instrument complies with the statutory requirements [VIML, 2.13]		00166
verification of a measuring instrument	R135:2004, 2.40	procedure other than type approval which includes the examination and marking of a measuring instrument and/or issuing of a verification certificate, that establishes and confirms that the measuring instrument complies with the statutory requirements	[VIML, 2.13]	01879
verification scale interval	R049-1:2006, 2.2.14	lowest value scale division of the first element of an indicating device		00436
verification scale interval, *e*	R051-1:2006, T.3.3.2	value, expressed in units of mass, used for the classification and verification of an instrument		00637
verification scale interval, *e*	R076-1:2006, T.3.2.3	value, expressed in units of mass, used for the classification and verification of an instrument		00949
verified measuring instrument	D020:1988, 1.2.3	a measuring instrument which, in consequence of its verification, has been given legal character		00137
vertex power	R093:1999, 3.7	there are two vertex powers of a lens, described in 3.7.1 and 3.7.2	(1) The unit for expressing vertex power is the reciprocal metre (m^{-1}). The name for this unit is the “dioptre”, for which the symbol is D. (2) Conventionally the back vertex power, in dioptres, is specified as the “power” of a spectacle lens, although the front vertex power is required for certain purposes (for example in the measurement of some multifocal lenses).	01130

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
vertical cylindrical tank	R125:1998, T.10	a tank whose horizontal cross-section is a circle and whose walls are vertical		01626
vertical measurement axis	R071:2008, 3.4	vertical line which passes through the middle of the still well (guide pipe), if provided, belonging to the gauge hatch concerned, and corresponding to the position intended for automatic or manual level gauges		02228
vertical measurement axis	R095:1990, T.4	the vertical line through the position that will be used for manual or automatic measurement; it passes through the guiding device, if provided		01140
volume (vol)	R129:2000, 2.13	for this Recommendation, the volume of the smallest rectangular box which fully encloses the object, that is the product of the indicated values of length (L), width (W) and height (H)		01712
volume conversion device	R140:2007, T.1.12.1	device which automatically converts the volume measured at metering conditions into a volume at base conditions or into a mass by taking into account the gas characteristics (i.e. pressure, temperature, composition, density) measured using associated measuring instruments or stored in a memory	The quotient of the volume at base conditions or of the mass to the volume at metering conditions is referred to as the “conversion factor”.	02054
wagon	R106-1:1997, T.7.1	a loaded or unloaded railway goods vehicle that is recognized by the instrument as a vehicle to be weighed		01311
warm-up time	R050-1:1997, T.4.9	the time between the moment that power is applied to a belt weigher and the moment that the belt weigher is capable of complying with the requirements		00524
warm-up time	R051-1:2006, T.3.4.2	time between the moment at which power is applied to the instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements		00642
warm-up time	R060:2000, 2.3.16	time between the moment power is applied to a load cell and the moment at which the load cell is capable of complying with the requirements		00727
warm-up time	R061-1:2004, T.3.13	time between the moment at which power is applied to an instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements.		00795

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
warm-up time	R076-1:2006, T.4.5	time between the moment power is applied to an instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements of this Recommendation		00961
warm-up time	R099-1:2008, 3.13	elapsed time between the moment power is applied to an instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the metrological requirements		02348
warm-up time	R106-1:1997, T.3.6	the time between the moment that power is applied to an instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements		01290
warm-up time	R107-1:2007, T.3.7	time between the moment that power is applied to an instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements of this Recommendation		01369
warm-up time	R134:2003, T.3.5	time between the moment that power is applied to an instrument and the moment at which the instrument is capable of complying with the requirements		01818
warm-up time	R143:2009, 2.11	time between the instant at which power is applied to a gas analytical system and the instant at which the system is capable of complying with the metrological requirements	For a gas analyzer this is the time between the instant at which power is applied to it and the instant at which the measurement result of the volume fraction, a CGM being supplied to the input, is within the permissible limits.	02137

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
water meter	R049-1:2006, 2.1.1	instrument intended to measure continuously, memorize and display the volume of water passing through the measurement transducer at metering conditions	(1) A water meter includes at least a measurement transducer, a calculator (including adjustment or correction devices, if present) and an indicating device. These three devices may be in different housings. (2) A water meter may be a combination meter comprising one large meter, one small meter and a changeover device that, depending on the magnitude of the flowrate passing through the meter, automatically directs the flow through either the small or large meter or both. Meter reading is obtained from two independent totalizers or one totalizer, which adds up the values from both water meters.	00411
water separator	R099-1:2008, 3.2	device that removes water from the exhaust gas sample to a level that prevents condensation within the gas handling system downstream from its location		02334
weigh labeller	R051-1:2006, T.1.3.2	catchweigher that labels individual pre-assembled discrete loads (e.g. prepackages) with the weight value		00563
weigh length (L) [*not applicable to belt weighers inclusive of conveyor*]	R050-1:1997, T.4.2	the distance between the two imaginary lines at the half distance between the axes of the end weighing rollers and the axes of the nearest carrying rollers. When there is only one weighing roller, the weigh length is equal to half the distance between the axes of the nearest carrying rollers on either side of the weighing roller		00516
weigh table	R050-1:1997, T.2.1.1	a load receptor that includes only part of a conveyor		00484
weigh zone	R106-1:1997, T.1.6	zone in which a wagon must be located when it is weighed		01259
weigh zone	R134:2003, T.1.6	zone comprising the load receptor (T.2.1) with an apron (T.1.6.1) on both ends		01789

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
weighing	R061-1:2004, T.1.5	process of determining the mass of a load from the effect of gravity on that load		00754
weighing capacity	R051-1:2006, T.3.1	(-)		00622
weighing cycle	R061-1:2004, T.3.5	combination of operations including: • delivery of material to the load receptor; • a weighing operation; and • the discharge of a single discrete load, after the completion of which the weighing instrument returns to its initial state		00787
weighing cycle	R107-1:2007, T.3.2	sequence of weighing operations that includes the following: ▪ one delivery of a load to the load receptor; ▪ a single weighing operation; and ▪ the discharge to bulk of a single discrete load		01360
weighing cycle [*applicable only to belt weighers whose method of operation is by addition*]	R050-1:1997, T.4.3	the group of operations relating to each addition of information on the load at the end of which the totalization device returns to its initial position or state for the first time		00517
weighing instrument	R050-1:1997, T.1.1	a measuring instrument that serves to determine the mass of a load by using the action of gravity. According to its method of operation, a weighing instrument is classified as automatic or non-automatic.		00479
weighing instrument	R051-1:2006, T.1.1	measuring instrument that serves to determine the mass of an amount of material by using the action of gravity on this material. The instrument may also be used to determine other quantities, magnitudes, parameters or characteristics related to mass. According to its method of operation, a weighing instrument is classified as automatic or non-automatic	In this Recommendation “mass” (or “weight value”) is preferably used in the sense of “conventional mass” or “conventional value of the result of weighing in air” according to OIML R 111 and OIML D 28, whereas “weight” is preferably used for an embodiment (= material measure) of mass that is regulated in regard to its physical and metrological characteristics.	00539

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
weighing instrument	R061-1:2004, T.1.6	measuring instrument that serves to determine the mass of a load by using the action of gravity on that load. The weighing instrument may also be used to determine other mass-related quantities, magnitudes, parameters or characteristics. According to its method of operation, a weighing instrument is classified as automatic or non-automatic		00755
weighing instrument	R076-1:2006, T.1.1	measuring instrument that serves to determine the mass of a body by using the action of gravity on this body. The instrument may also be used to determine other quantities, magnitudes, parameters or characteristics related to the determined mass. According to its method of operation, a weighing instrument is classified as an automatic weighing instrument or a non-automatic weighing instrument	in this Recommendation “mass” (or “weight value”) is preferably used in the sense of “conventional mass” or “conventional value of the result of weighing in air” according to R 111 and D 28, whereas “weight” is preferably used for an embodiment (i.e. material measure) of mass that is regulated in regard to its physical and metrological characteristics.	00874
weighing instrument	R106-1:1997, T.1.1	measuring instrument that serves to determine the mass of a load by using the action of gravity		01254
weighing instrument	R107-1:2007, T.1.1	measuring instrument used to determine the mass of a body by using the action of gravity on this body. The instrument may also be used to determine other quantities, magnitudes, parameters or characteristics related to the determined mass. According to its method of operation, a weighing instrument is classified as an automatic weighing instrument or a non-automatic weighing instrument.	In this Recommendation “mass” (or “weight value”) is preferably used in the sense of “conventional mass” or “conventional value of the result of weighing in air” according to OIML R 111 [5] and OIML D 28 [27], whereas “weight” is preferably used for an embodiment (or material measure) of mass that is regulated in regard to its physical and metrological characteristics.	01314
weighing instrument	R134:2003, T.1.1	measuring instrument that serves to determine the mass of a load by using the action of gravity (see “dynamic vehicle tyre force”).		01784

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
weighing module	R051-1:2006, T.2.7.5	part of the weighing instrument that comprises all mechanical and electronic devices (i.e. load receptor, load-transmitting device, load cell, and analog data processing device) but not having the means to display the weighing result. It may optionally have devices for further processing (digital) data and operating the instrument		00589
weighing module	R076-1:2006, T.2.2.7	part of the weighing instrument that comprises all mechanical and electronic devices (i.e. load receptor, load-transmitting device, load cell, and analog data processing device or digital data processing device) but not having the means to display the weighing result. It may optionally have devices for further processing (digital) data and operating the instrument		00903
weighing module	R107-1:2007, T.2.7.5	part of the weighing instrument that comprises all mechanical and electronic devices (i.e. load receptor, load-transmitting device, load cell, and analog data processing device or digital data processing device) but not having the means to display the weighing result. It may optionally have devices for further processing (digital) data and operating the instrument		02346
weighing range	R051-1:2006, T.3.1.3	range between the minimum and maximum capacities		00625
weighing range	R076-1:2006, T.3.1.4	range between the minimum and maximum capacities		00943
weighing range	R134:2003, T.3.2.3	range between the minimum and maximum capacities		01811
weighing results	R051-1:2006, T.3.2	(-)	The following definitions apply only for instruments that weigh pre-assembled discrete loads (see T.1.3) and when the indication has been set to zero before the load has been applied to the instrument.	00627
weighing results	R076-1:2006, T.5.2	(--)	The definitions in T.5.2 apply only when the indication has been zero before the load has been applied to the instrument.	00966

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
weighing rollers	R050-1:1997, T.3.2.2	the rollers by means of which the conveyor belt is supported on the load receptor		00491
weighing unit	R050-1:1997, T.3.4	the part of a belt weigher providing information on the mass of the load to be measured		00495
weighing unit	R061-1:2004, T.2.1.1	device which provides information on the mass of the load to be measured. This device may consist of all or part of a non-automatic weighing instrument		00763
weighing-in-motion	R134:2003, T.3.1.3	process of determining the total mass of a moving vehicle by measurement and analysis of the dynamic vehicle tyre forces		01806
weighing-in-motion (wim)	R106-1:1997, T.3.1.3	weighing objects that are in motion		01275
weigh-price labeller	R051-1:2006, T.1.3.3	catchweigher that calculates the price to pay on the basis of the indicated mass and the unit price and labels individual pre-assembled discrete loads (e.g. prepackages with the weight value, unit price and price to pay)		00564
weight	D028:2004, 2	material measure of mass, regulated in regard to its physical and metrological characteristics: shape, dimensions, material, surface quality, nominal value, density, magnetic properties and maximum permissible error	The term “weight” is also used as the physical quantity of the gravitational force of a body. From the context it is usually clear in which sense the term is used. If the sense is not clear, one may use the words “weight force” or “weight piece”, depending on its meaning.	00267
weight	R061-1:2004, T.1.4	quantity representing the force resulting from the effect of gravity on a load		00753
weight	R111-1:2004, 2.19	material measure of mass, regulated in regard to its physical and metrological characteristics: shape, dimensions, material, surface quality, nominal value, density, magnetic properties and maximum permissible error		01471
weight (Wt)	R129:2000, 2.14	for this Recommendation, the weight of the object measured on a weighing instrument		01713

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
weight of a body (F_g)	R111-1:2004, 2.20	gravitational force with which the body is attracted by the earth. The word weight denotes a quantity of the same nature as a force: the weight of a body is the product of its mass and the acceleration due to gravity		01472
weighted mean error (WME)	R137-1:2006, 2.2.8	the weighted mean error (WME) is calculated as follows: $WME = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}((Q_i / Q_{max}) \cdot e_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Q_i / Q_{max})}$ where: • Q_i/Q_{max} is a weighting factor; • e_i is the error at the flowrate Q_i; • at $Q_i > 0.9 \cdot Q_{max}$ a weighting factor of 0.4 shall be used instead of 1.		01944
weighted mean error (*WME*)	R140:2007, T.2.20	weighted combination of errors of a meter or a metering module. The WME is used to adjust the error curve as close as possible to zero The WME is calculated as follows: $WME = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} k_i \times E_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} k_i}$ where: - n greater than or equal to 6 being the number of measurements i performed at different flowrates Q_i; - k_i being the weighting factors; - E_i being the error at the flowrate Q_i. For each flowrate, $k_i = Q_i/Q_{max}$, except for $Q_i = Q_{max}$ for which the weighting factor is equal to 0.4.	When the specified measuring range of a metering module including only one meter is known beforehand and when this range is smaller than the maximum specified measuring range of the meter, it is recommended to determine the WME and adjust the meter over the actual operating range only and update the markings accordingly.	02089

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
wet hose type	R105:1993, T.9	a system in which the discharge hose remains full of liquid prior to and after the completion of a measurement and delivery		01219
working automated refractometer	R142:2008, 2.2+2.3	instrument in which the test sample is supplied manually or automatically to the device in the continuous mode, depending on the technological process	A working automated refractometer may be equipped with a built-in microprocessor displaying the measurement data. It may also be connected to one or several secondary indicating devices, printing units and other auxiliary devices, including a universal computer.	02117
working conditions	R080-1:2009, 2.40	conditions under which the volume of liquid is to be measured, at the point of measurement (example: temperature, viscosity, position of the tank).		02279
working density, ρ_w	R137-1:2006, 2.3.10	density of the gas flowing through the gas meter, corresponding to p_w and t_w		01966
working pressure, P_w	R049-1:2006, 2.3.10	average water pressure in the pipe measured upstream and downstream of the water meter		00447
working pressure, p_w	R137-1:2006, 2.3.7	gauge pressure of the gas to be measured at the gas meter. The gauge pressure is the difference between the absolute pressure of the gas and the atmospheric pressure		01963
working range	R083:2006, 3.12	range of concentrations of a component of interest in solution that can be measured with a repeatability within specified limits		01072
working range	R100:1991, 3.7	the range of concentrations of an element of interest in solution that can be measured with repeatability within specified limits	Dilution, or concentration, of a sample solution may be necessary to bring the element of interest within the working range. The zero absorbance of the spectrometer is adjusted using a blank reference solution.	01199
working range	R116:2006, 3.12	range of concentrations over which the output signal of the instrument is directly proportional to the concentration of the element being measured to within specified limits		01525
working stroke of the piston	R110:1994, 2.1.3	he stroke of the piston within which the pressure balance maintains its metrological characteristics		01422

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
working temperature, T_w	R049-1:2006, 2.3.9	average water temperature in the pipe measured upstream and downstream of the water meter		00446
working temperature, t_w	R137-1:2006, 2.3.5	temperature of the gas to be measured at the gas meter		01961
zero quantity	R125:1998, T.17	the quantity of liquid equivalent to a zero signal from the measurement transducer		01633
zero setting	R016-2:2002, 2.14	procedure that corrects a deviation of the pressure reading to 0 kPa (0 mmHg) at atmospheric pressure (gauge pressure: 0 kPa (0 mmHg))		00334
zero setting device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.8	device for setting the indication to zero when there is no load on the load receptor		00611
zero tracking device	R051-1:2006, T.2.10.9	device for maintaining the zero indication within certain limits automatically		00616
zero-setting device	R050-1:1997, T.3.8.1	a device enabling zero totalization to be obtained over a whole number of revolutions of the empty conveyor belt		00503
zero-setting device	R061-1:2004, T.2.4	device for setting the indication to zero when there is no load on the load receptor		00776
zero-setting device	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.2	device for setting the indication to zero when there is no load on the load receptor		00919
zero-setting device	R106-1:1997, T.2.4.1	the means used to set the weight indicating device to zero when the load receptor is empty		01268
zero-setting device	R107-1:2007, T.2.4	device for setting the indication to zero when there is no load on the load receptor		01333
zero-setting device	R134:2003, T.2.4.1	means used to set the weight indicating device to zero when the load receptor is empty		01797
zero-setting device	R136-1:2004, T.2.5	device for setting the indication to zero		01895
zero-setting facility	R099-1:2008, 3.10	facility to set the indication of the instrument to zero		02342

Term	Reference	Definition	Notes	ID
zero-setting means (of a gas analyzer)	R143:2009, 2.8	means to set the indication of the gas analyzer to zero		02134
zero-tracking device	R061-1:2004, T.2.4.5	device for automatically maintaining the zero indication within certain limits		00781
zero-tracking device	R076-1:2006, T.2.7.3	device for maintaining the zero indication within certain limits automatically		00924
zero-tracking device	R107-1:2007, T.2.4.5	device for maintaining the zero indication within certain limits automatically		01338
zero-tracking device	R134:2003, T.2.4.1.5	device for automatically maintaining the zero indication within certain limits		01802

R128:2000, Figure 1.

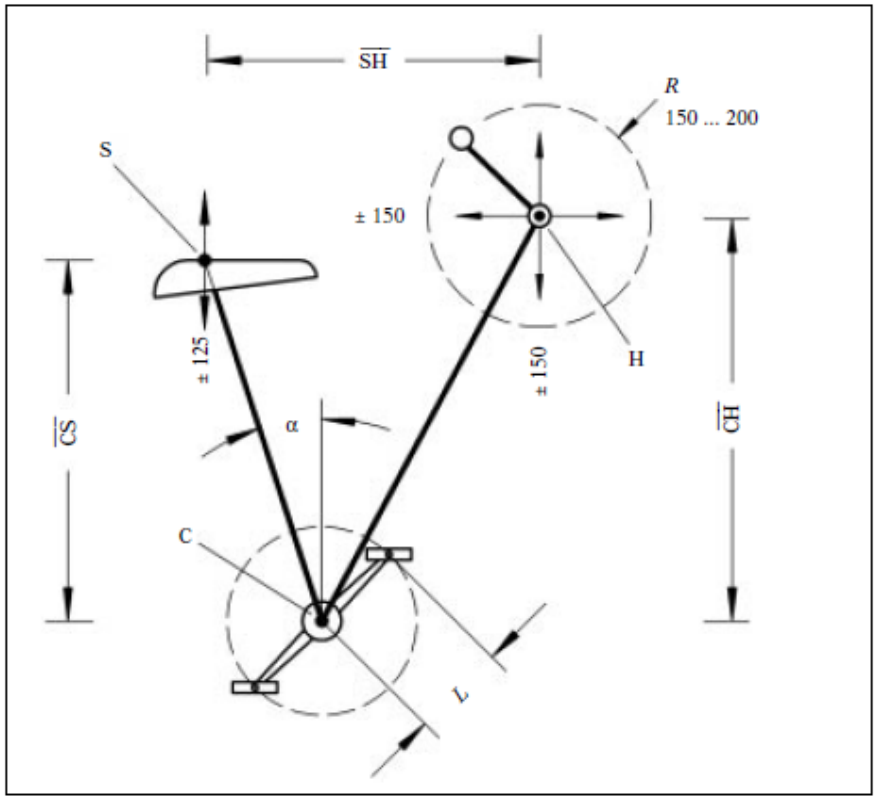

Fig. 1 Definition of basic saddle position S, basic handle position H and centre of foot crank bearing C (dimensions in mm).

R080-1:2009, Figure 1

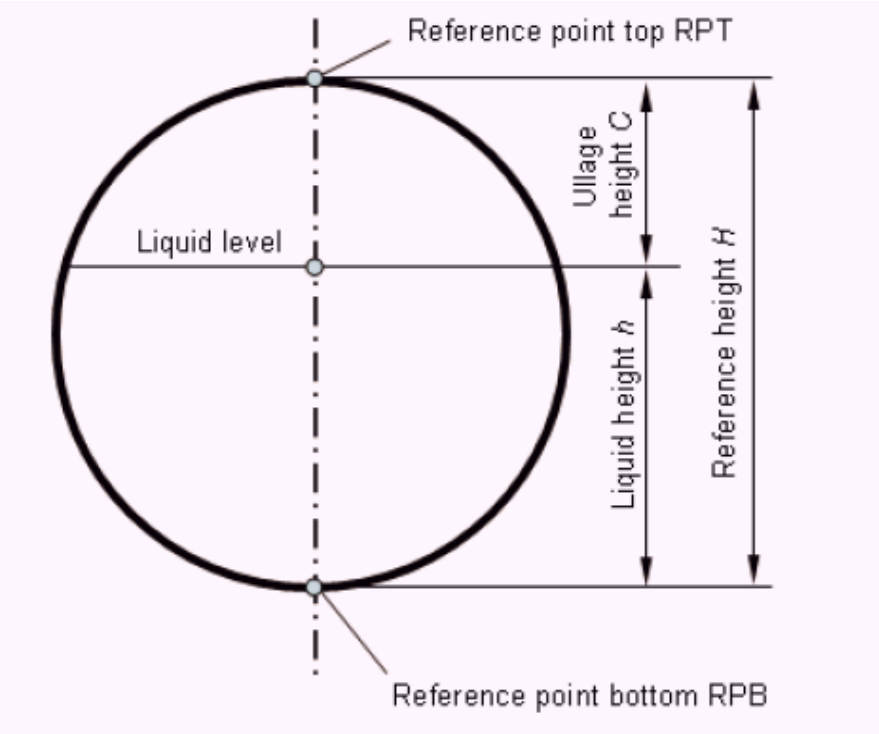

Fig. 1 Schematic view of a tank to determine 2.15 – 2.19